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Shultz Gives Manila Big Check And Praises Aquino's Regime

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Secretary of State George P. Shultz gave an upbeat assessment Wednesday of the performance of President Corazon C. Aquino's administration and emphasized that she had the strong support of the United States.

In an apparent effort to erase an image of instability dogging the Aquino government, Mr. Shultz said at a news conference that he had come away from a day of talks with leaders here "feeling very good about the future of the Philippines."

"I'm bullish on the Philippines," he said, speaking only hours after handling over a check for $200 million in economic aid.

Mr. Shultz said that Ferdinand E. Marcos, forced into exile in Hawaii in February by a military revolt and popular uprising, was no longer a factor in the Philippines.

"He's not part of the future here," Mr. Shultz said. "He's part of the past."

The comments followed a series of rallies and violent street protests in the capital by thousands of people claiming to be Marcos loyalists.

The remarks follow reports of rising dissatisfaction in some military quarters over the Aquino government's handling of the Communist-led insurgency and other issues, and also allegations by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that the government has been infiltrated by Communists.

The reports on military dissatisfaction resulted in front-page articles in the local press last week that Mr. Enrile was planning a coup. Both he and Mrs. Aquino denied this and said there was no rift between them.

But diplomats say U.S. officials have been deeply concerned by persistent reports of political instability in the nation. They say these reports deter urgently needed investment and undermine prospects of economic recovery.

The diplomats say that if the Aquino government cannot take credit in coming months for some improvement in living standards, it will make the struggle with the Communists, who are committed to evict the United States from two important military bases, much harder to win.

Another factor adding to the government's seeming instability has been a sign of strain in relations with the United States, its ally and main source of trade and aid.

Joker Arroyo, the presidential executive secretary, said Monday that the $200-million check being brought to Manila by Mr. Shultz was rent for the Philippine bases that had been withheld from the Marcos government.

Mr. Arroyo charged that since Mrs. Aquino took office in February, the the administration of President Ronald Reagan had not appropriated money in support of her effort to rebuild an economy ravaged by excesses of the Marcos regime.

However, at a ceremony on Wednesday marking the handover of the $200 million, the Philippine vice president, Salvador H. Laurel, said: "We appreciate the interest, the solicitude and the flexibility shown by the U.S. in responding to the realities that we now face."

Mr. Shultz held talks with many key figures in the Aquino government, including the president, Mr. Laurel, Mr. Enrile; the armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, and the trade and industry minister, Jose Concepcion.

The $200 million and a recently

See SHULTZ, Page 2

Reuters

Salvador H. Laurel, left, and George P. Shultz after the check was delivered.

Israeli Resigns In Arab Deaths, Gets Immunity

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The chief of Israel's secret security service resigned Wednesday and was granted immunity from prosecution in a scandal involving the beating death in 1984 of two Arabs captured in a bus hijacking.

Amid a storm of opposition protest and charges of a cabinet-sanctioned cover-up, President Chaim Herzog issued blanket pardons to Avraham Shalom and three of his Shin Bet deputies accused of covering up the manner of death of the handcuffed prisoners.

Mr. Shalom resigned his post after all-night talks with senior cabinet ministers, thereby effectively pre-empting any substantive official inquiry into a scandal that threatened to embarrass Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Both had opposed the creation of a special commission to investigate the matter.

The presidential pardons came as a surprise because senior cabinet ministers had appeared resigned to the inevitability of some sort of inquiry into the case of the two Arabs, who died after being led away from a recaptured bus in the Gaza Strip on April 12, 1984.

Mr. Peres said he would set up a special commission to determine future procedures of the Shin Bet "based on the lessons of the past."

However, the commission is not expected to have the powers of investigation originally sought by Attorney General Yosef Harish or his predecessor, Yitzhak Zamir, who was replaced after demanding a police investigation.

Mr. Harish was quoted by state television Wednesday as saying: "There is no longer any point in continuing to investigate this affair."

The cabinet secretary, Yossi Beilin, acknowledged in a television interview that the issuance of a pardon even before charges had been filed represented a precedent in Israel. He added: "The situation where the head of the Shin Bet was faced with such an investigation is a unique situation."

Leaders of four opposition parties immediately introduced in the Knesset, or parliament, motions of no confidence in the National Unity coalition government headed by Mr. Peres, who is scheduled to switch jobs with Mr. Shamir on Oct. 25 under the coalition agreement.

Some Labor Party ministers, who were not present when the 10-member inner cabinet approved the compromise arrangement, questioned whether Mr. Herzog had the authority to issue pardons to persons suspected of criminal acts but not convicted or even charged.

The immigrant absorption minister, Yaacov Tzur, a member of Mr. Peres's Labor alignment, called the pardons a "moral blow" to Israel.

Victor Shemtov, a Labor Party member of the Knesset, Israel's parliament, said: "The decision is a squelching of the affair."

He added that a full-scale inquiry might have caused some damage to the Shin Bet but that the pardons would, in the long run, cause even more damage.

Opposition members of parliament expressed outrage, with Mordechai Virshubski, of the Shinui

See ISRAEL, Page 2

South Africa Postpones Reopening Black Schools

By Maureen Johnson
The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government postponed Wednesday for two weeks the reopening of black schools, calling the delay an effort to curb unrest, and the official death toll under the state of emergency after 13 days rose to 61 with the killings of two more blacks.

The state Bureau of Information suspended indefinitely its daily news briefings, on the ground that the state of emergency imposed June 12 had curbed anti-apartheid violence so much that there was little to report. The briefings have been virtually the only source of information allowed under the state of emergency.

Late Tuesday, President Pieter W. Botha signed into law two security bills that were passed last week by the government-dominated President's Council after being rejected by mixed-race and Indian legislators. The bills allow police to detain anyone for 180 days without trial, and give the government permanent powers to impose security clampdowns in any district declared an "unrest area."

The head of the Department of Education for blacks, Braam Fourie, said that the reopening of black schools after a mid-year vacation had been postponed from Monday until July 14.

He said the delay needed was to carry out plans to ensure "calmness and discipline," but he did not elaborate. Black schools have been a focus of strikes, boycotts and other anti-government protests.

In Wednesday's report on the unrest, the Bureau of Information said that two blacks had been killed by blacks in the 24 hours that ended early Wednesday. That brought to 61 the official count of persons killed since the state of emergency was imposed.

The report said that a mob of about 100 stabbed a man to death

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Sygma

Helen Suzman

U.S. Research Finds AIDS Increase In Young Seeking to Enter Military

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

PARIS — Infection by the AIDS virus may be spreading more rapidly among U.S. military recruit applicants than many health officials have believed, according to the first detailed analysis of applicant blood tests.

The U.S. officials who did the study said they believed it indicated that young Americans in general are contracting the disease at higher rates as well, possibly through heterosexual contact. Other experts, however, said that the new analysis was limited to a special group and that the wider interpretation was not warranted.

The results were presented Wednesday at the second world congress on acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The conference here is being attended by 2,500 health experts.

Two percent of U.S. military applicants were found to be infected with the AIDS virus in Manhattan, 1 percent in San Francisco County, 1 percent in Washington, D.C., and 0.8 percent in Puerto Rico.

Dr. Donald S. Burke, the senior author of the Defense Department report, said that the figures were "higher than the experts I talked to predicted."

The overall rate was 1.48 AIDS virus infections per one thousand people tested, said Dr. Burke, who is chief of the department of virus diseases at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington.

There were 454 instances of the virus infection among the 305,747 applicants from Oct. 1, 1985 through March 31 at 71 processing stations, he said. Of those tested, 87 percent were 25 years and younger, 85 percent were male and 77 percent were Caucasian.

Dr. Burke said that his team's findings suggested that many Americans are becoming infected with the virus in their late teens and early twenties, compared to the mean age of 35 years for people sick with AIDS. There were 68 teen-agers in the study who were infected.

The incidence of infection increases with age, being rare (0.15 per one thousand) in 17-year-olds, more common in 25-year-olds, remaining at about five per thousand to age 35, and then trailing off in older applicants.

Also, Dr. Burke said that in the United States the sex ratio of infected individuals was 2.5 males to one female, much lower than the ratio of 13 to 1 observed among AIDS cases. In New York, the ratio was close to 1-1.

"That suggests a lot of hidden AIDS virus infection," Dr. Burke said in an interview.

According to an estimate by the Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, 20 percent to 30 percent of those infected with the virus will develop full clinical AIDS within a decade.

Because of the nature of the study, the researchers could not ask applicants specifically about their sexual practices and drug use. Thus, Dr. Burke said, his team could not determine how many of those infected by the virus were male homosexuals and intravenous drug abusers.

But because the researchers believed that relatively few individuals who are at high risk for AIDS sought to join the military, the find-

See AIDS, Page 2

House Panel Links MX To Small, Mobile Missile

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Armed Services Committee has voted to limit sharply the deployment of MX missiles until major development begins on a smaller, mobile missile, congressional officials said.

The measure, adopted in closed session Tuesday by voice vote, puts pressure on the Pentagon to back development of a smaller, single-warhead missile, the Midgetman.

Civilians in the Pentagon have argued that a larger version of the mobile missile would be more economical. Some moderate members of Congress have backed a single-warhead, 37,000-pound (18.5-kiloton) version.

In testimony to Congress, the air force has stressed virtues of the smaller version of the missile but some air force officials are not enthusiastic about the program.

Under the measure approved Tuesday, no more than 10 MX missiles could be deployed until major components of the Midgetman missile were tested, contracts were awarded for full-scale development, and the secretary of defense had affirmed that Midgetman missiles would be deployed by 1992.

By 2-1, Americans polled oppose President Reagan's plans to abandon SALT-2. Page 3.

Under present plans, the first 10 MX missiles are to be deployed by the end of December. If the Pentagon decides to build the 37,000-pound version of the Midgetman, the initial contracts for the full design of the weapon could be let about then.

Under the plans, Midgetman components would have been tested by then. Thus, under the terms

See MX, Page 2

Aziz Taher/Reuters

A RESPITE FROM WAR — A few Palestinian children went out to play in ruined streets Wednesday at the Burj al-Brajneh refugee camp in Beirut. It was the first day of relative peace in weeks of war. A Syrian-mediated cease-fire between Shiite Moslems and Palestinians held despite an incident in which a Lebanese Army officer was grazed by a stray bullet. Fighting around the camp in five weeks has resulted in 150 deaths.

Blasts Mar Peace Talks In Sri Lanka

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — President Junius R. Jayawardene outlined proposals on Wednesday to bring a halt to the ethnic violence that has cost an estimated 2,500 casualties this year alone.

Underscoring the mounting level of violence, military officials said Wednesday that bombs, apparently set off by Tamil guerrillas, killed at least 16 persons and wounded 56 others, many of them seriously. Most of the victims were civilians.

Three guerrillas were reported killed and five policemen wounded in a separate clash.

The bombs went off in the Northern and Eastern provinces of the country only hours before Mr. Jayawardene met with representatives of eight of the country's political parties to outline proposals designed to end differences that have divided the Sinhalese and Tamils.

The president called the proposals a "new chapter" in the country's political process and urged that "past suspicions be forgotten to secure a better future for all."

Under the proposals, Sri Lanka's highly centralized government, which leaves most political, judicial and police powers in the hands of the Sinhalese, would be changed to allow for a large measure of provincial control. The Sinhalese make up 74 percent of the population.

This would give the Tamils, who make up 18 percent of the population of about 16 million, a greater voice in regions where they live. The rest of the population is made up largely of Moors.

As indicated by the Wednesday bombings and by widespread government security sweeps Tuesday that led to the detention of a reported 400 Tamils, the political

See SRI LANKA, Page 2

INSIDE

West Germany Defeats France

West Germany's Hans-Peter Brigel works the ball past Michel Platini of France in a World Cup semifinal match Wednesday. West Germany won, 2-0, on a first-half goal by Andreas Brehme and a last-minute goal by Rudolf Völler. West Germany, which also defeated France in a 1982 semifinal match, advances to the final Sunday against Argentina or Belgium. World Cup and other sports coverage. Pages 8-9.

GENERAL NEWS

■ **Reagan's victory on tax revision** is both a triumph and a challenge for the Republicans. Page 3.

■ **China's Communist Party** is extending its influence in Hong Kong to prevent representative government. Page 4.

■ **The Cyprus dispute** is getting more tangled despite UN negotiation efforts. Page 5.

■ **Dual nationalities** can be advantageous for some people, but risky for others. Living Aboard, Page 5.

SCIENCE

■ **The human brain** undergoes major changes in early adolescence, studies show. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ **Senior U.S. and EC officials** opened last-minute talks to prevent a farm trade war. Page 11.

TOMORROW

Following Marco Polo's footsteps, from China to Pakistan. In Travel.

Yugoslavs, at Congress, Foresee Grim Prospects

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia's ruling League of Communists offered a grim picture Wednesday of growing economic and political troubles, as the league opened a national congress marked by concerns about the party's declining authority.

The party leader, Vidoje Zarkovic, read a long statement that said excessive state control, rivalry among Yugoslavia's eight political jurisdictions, and weaknesses of the leadership had deepened severe economic stagnation and contributed to growing tensions among the various national groups.

"We are face to face with stagnation in development, with weakening unity in the Yugoslav community and in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, with greater distortions and departures from proclaimed aims," Mr. Zarkovic said.

The assessment appeared intended to reflect the "great dissatisfaction" it reported in Yugoslav society and prepare the public for painful stabilization measures under a newly inaugurated federal government.

But the report and accompanying draft resolutions for the four-day congress suggested no major changes in strategies for managing the crisis or moves toward major political reforms.

Instead, the leadership's report called for the strengthening of Yugoslavia's system of worker self-management of enterprises through the checking of both bureaucratic "statists" in the various republics and liberals seeking a move toward capitalism.

Political activists and Western diplomats here said the relative lack of new initiatives at the congress, held only once every five years, reflected the progressive weakening of Yugoslavia's national leadership in the six years since the death of Marshal Tito.

Because of the power of Communist organizations in each of Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous provinces, most major leadership decisions were determined in republican congresses last month. Radical changes of policy, in turn, have been blocked by the need of the various authorities to agree on "consensus" positions despite sharp differences on both economic and political policy.

The opening of the congress followed a week in which government officials announced new measures to control the country's two most threatening problems: growing tension between rival Serbian and Albanian populations in the impoverished southern province of Kosovo, and runaway inflation.

Economic reports for the first five months of this year showed inflation reaching an annual rate of 85 percent, the highest in Europe, while a decline in exports threatened financial arrangements for the payment of Yugoslavia's $20-billion foreign debt.

At the same time, government and party authorities have been confronted with volatile public emotions in the country's largest republic, Serbia, over the treatment of Serbs living in Kosovo, which is dominated by ethnic Albanians. Groups of Serbs from Kosovo have demonstrated in Kosovo and organized two trips to Belgrade this year to demand protection.

Camera Press

Vidoje Zarkovic

Terrorism Trims Number of U.S. Students Abroad

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Study abroad, increasingly an important part of the American college experience, appears to be suffering at the hands of international terrorism.

"Our students are thinking about terrorism, and their parents are thinking about it, too," said Elizabeth R. Hayford of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest, who cites significant declines in enrollment, at least this summer.

At Colgate University in New York State, which sends 350 students overseas every year, Charles H. Trout, the provost, said, "Basically, people are afraid that if you have too many American students in too large a group they will attract attention and will be vulnerable."

Officials of programs of study abroad say they first noticed a decline in enrollment in March after Libya threatened retaliation for a U.S. attack on its patrol boats.

The administrators caution, however, that part of the drop simply reflects the fall in the value of the dollar.

"We tell our students that as long as they behave in a discreet fashion, there is no reason to be concerned," said Colleen A. Zarich, the deputy executive director of the Council on International Educational Exchange, a New York-based sponsor of foreign study. William L. Gaines, president of the Institute of European Studies, a Chicago-based organizer of foreign study programs, added, "Students have never been singled out as a target."

Even foreign study's biggest supporters, however, concede that this past spring was disastrous for such study and that terrorism was the culprit. Participation in programs of study abroad for high school students over the spring class break was down 20 percent from the same period in 1985, according to the Council on International Educational Exchange.

Among individual programs, administrators are reporting similar decreases.

- At Louisiana State University, a summer program in Florence had to be canceled because enrollment collapsed. Enrollment in Louisiana State's programs in England and France are down by one-third from levels of a year earlier.
- At Colgate, a June archaeological dig in Rome shrank to 13 students from 22 before the team departed; a study program in Venice, scheduled to begin later this summer, currently has 12 students signed up, down from 20, and a study program scheduled to be held in Nicaragua next year is expected to be canceled.
- Villanova University in Pennsylvania has canceled its summer programs in Italy, France, Austria and Germany.

Paraguay's Police Stop Exiled Leader's Return

The Associated Press

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Police beat the exiled opposition leader Domingo Laino when he tried to return to Paraguay, the exile and a former U.S. ambassador have said.

Mr. Laino flew back to Uruguay on Tuesday after his fifth attempt to return home and was taken to a hospital for X-rays. A doctor who examined him at the airport said he had bruised ribs.

Mr. Laino said at the airport in Montevideo that police grabbed him and punched him when he tried to get off the plane in Asunción. He was in pain and walked with difficulty. The police had told him, he said, "Laino, we can kill you."

Robert E. White, the U.S. ambassador to Paraguay from 1977 to 1979, said in Asunción, in an interview with Radio Nanduti: "We were all beaten, but Laino with more brutality."

President Alfredo Stroessner, the general who has ruled Paraguay since 1954, expelled Mr. Laino in 1982 for "subversive activities."

Mr. Laino is a leader of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, which is not recognized by the government. While in exile he has traveled extensively, giving speeches critical of Mr. Stroessner and asking foreign governments, including that of the United States, to cut off aid to the Stroessner government.

Mr. White was one of four Americans accompanying Mr. Laino. The others were John Lee, a retired admiral; Alvin Rosenbaum, a member of the Democratic National Committee; and Melinda Rorick of the Commission on U.S.-Central American Relations, a private group based in Washington.

Also in the group were prominent politicians from Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina.

Mr. Laino was not allowed off the plane in Asunción but other members of the entourage were.

Roberto Asiain, a member of the Uruguayan House of Deputies, who was in the group and spoke on Radio Nanduti, identified two of the Paraguayan policemen who boarded the plane as Pastor Coronel, chief of the federal police department's investigative division, and Alberto Cantero, chief of the political section.

Mr. Laino last tried to return to Paraguay in April 1984, but was stopped from getting off an Argentine airliner. He announced last week that he planned to try again.

Reuters

Domingo Laino, the exiled opposition leader who said he had been beaten by police in Asunción, applied an ice pack to his ribs on the plane that took him back to Uruguay.

Jane's Weekly Reports Syria Will Attack Israel To Take Golan Heights

The Associated Press

LONDON — Syria is planning a limited war with Israel later this year to regain the Golan Heights and is seeking military support from Arab nations, Jane's Defense Weekly reports.

This week's issue of the magazine quotes unidentified "moderate Arab sources" as saying that Syrian officials had visited several Arab countries, including Libya and Jordan, to brief governments on an attack plan.

Jane's said Jordan was believed to have resisted Syrian pressure to launch "diversionary attacks" across the Jordan River to coincide with a Syrian attack.

But it quoted "well-placed Jordanian sources" as saying that King Hussein was considering diplomatic support for an assault.

Israeli forces occupied the Golan Heights in the 1967 war. Israeli settlements had been shelled by Syrians from the heights for years. The territory was formally annexed by the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Jane's quoted the sources as saying Syria was asking Arab governments to support its planned offensive by applying diplomatic pressure in the United Nations after the war started "for an acceptance of a cease-fire in place once Syria has achieved its objectives."

■ **Italy Links Syria to Terror**

Earlier, E.J. Dionne Jr. of The New York Times reported from Rome:

The Italian interior minister has reported "concrete evidence" that Syria is one of the sources of international terrorism.

Oscar Luigi Scalfaro made his comments Tuesday after signing an agreement with Edwin Meese 3d, the U.S. attorney general, on cooperation against terrorism.

"Unquestionably," Mr. Scalfaro said at a news conference, "the magistrates have obtained concrete evidence to believe that one of the sources of terrorism is definitely Syria."

AP

Oscar Luigi Scalfaro

But he declined to offer details and Mr. Meese refused to discuss the matter.

The issue of a Syrian role in terrorism has been a matter of extensive discussion.

Italian officials, including Mr. Scalfaro, have said since January that they believed the terrorists who took part in the attack on Fiumicino Airport in December had come from Syria.

The attack apparently was coordinated with another at the Vienna airport. Eighteen persons died in the attacks and 110 were wounded.

Italian magistrates have subsequently come up with new information pointing to other Syrian links to the attack. But top Italian officials have said that the evidence was not conclusive.

Chirac Invited to Visit China

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France has been invited to visit China, a week after Hu Yaobang, the leader of the Chinese Communist Party visited France, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Jakarta Denies Mistreating Prisoner

MANILA (AFP) — The Indonesian foreign minister, Mochtar Ku maatmadja, said Wednesday that allegations of inhumane treatment Moslem prisoners in his country were unfounded.

He was responding to reports by Amnesty International, the Lond based human rights organization, that the Indonesian government l arrested about 200 Moslem militants since 1984 on charges of subvers or criticism of the government, subjected many to "cruel, inhumane degrading" treatment and often denied them a fair trial.

Mr. Mochtar said he did not know the exact number of Moslems w had been detained, "but they may be Moslem extremists" who "engag in terrorist activity." All were treated with "due process," he said, addi "It is not our custom to treat our prisoners inhumanely."

Dutch Coalition Parties Reach Accor

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — Leaders of the Netherlands' two m center-right parties have agreed on the main points of a draft accor renew the coalition of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, party officials s Wednesday.

Political commentators said the parties had now reached deta agreement on all major policies. The few remaining differences betw Mr. Lubbers' centrist Christian Democrats and the right-of-center Lib als were expected to be settled this week. They had failed to agree ear this month on details of spending cuts, the salient factor of Mr. Lubb current economic policy.

The two parties kept their 12-seat parliamentary margin in last mont elections.

Peru to Punish Soldiers for Killings

LIMA (AP) — President Alan García Pérez has said that security troops shot and killed 30 to 40 guerrilla inmates after they surrendered following a prison riot last week. He said the troops would be punished.

In a nationally televised address, Mr. García said Tuesday that the chief officers and troops "proceeded to brutally assassinate the subversives" after they surrendered. He did not say how many soldiers did the killing.

The government said that at least 250 inmates were killed June 18 when troops stormed three prisons in or near Lima to put down simultaneous prisoner uprisings. The inmates who were killed belonged to the Shining Path guerrilla movement. More than 7,500 people have been killed since Shining Path began trying to overthrow Peruvian governments six years ago.

Alan García Pérez

Sale of Chicago Sun-Times Expected

CHICAGO (AP) — A group of investors is negotiating a leverag buyout of the Chicago Sun-Times from Rupert Murdoch and negot tions could be completed by this week at a price of more than $ million, the newspaper reported Wednesday.

Robert E. Page, who became publisher in 1984 after Mr. Murdo purchased the paper for $100 million, heads the group of investors, wh also includes Adler & Shaykin, a New York investment house, and Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. In a leverag buyout, a group, usually management, borrows money to acquir company and repays the loans with earnings of the company or sale of assets.

Mr. Murdoch said last year, after buying a half-interest in se television stations including WFLD-TV in Chicago, that he would sell paper rather than contest federal rules prohibiting ownership of a di newspaper and a TV station in the same market. The Sun-Times, 11th-largest U.S. newspaper, has a daily circulation of 631,808.

Liberia Lifts Ban on Student Politic

MONROVIA, Liberia (AFP) — The Liberian House of Represen tives has repealed a ban on all political activities by students, while set strict legal limits for such conduct on campus, the LINA press age said here Wednesday.

The house repealed a military decree and adopted a law stipulating t student politics should be restricted to curricular activities and iss relating to the running of the universities.

The new act also said that the right to pursue politics on campu should neither include nor presuppose the right to challenge governm policies. It also barred students from raising political issues against government and "castigating constituted authorities." But the act give students the right to "peacefully petition government" on iss affecting their welfare or that of the people.

Portugal Debates Confidence Vote

LISBON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva opene parliamentary debate Wednesday that will decide the future of minority government.

Criticizing the opposition Communist Party, he said that the Comm nists are "against the stability, progress and modernizing of the countr He added that the party is "against individual free initiative and again Portugal's presence in the European Community and NATO."

Mr. Cavaco Silva, the leader of the governing Social Democra denounced democratic opposition parties for joining with the Comm nists to block his party's program. The two-day debate is to end Thursd with a vote of confidence that could topple the government, formed sev months ago, and possibly trigger a general election.

For the Record

Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel underwent an appendectomy i New York City hospital on Tuesday, his press secretary said Wednesd Mr. Hodel was listed in stable condition. (A

Hurricane warnings were issued Wednesday by United States gover ment forecasters for portions of the Gulf coasts of Louisiana and Texas the first 1986 hurricane, named Bonnie, moved toward land. (Reute

SOUTH AFRICA: *Schools to Stay Shut, but Unrest Is Said to Have Ended*

(Continued from Page 1)

in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg. The other victim, the bureau said, was burned to death in the tribal homeland of KwaNdebele, 60 miles (100 kilometers) north of Pretoria. The government statement also said that an unspecified number of less serious incidents had occurred, but gave no details.

The outlawed African National Congress refused Wednesday to comment on bombings Tuesday in central Johannesburg, where the toll of injured was put at 19. The refusal was contained in a telex sent by an ANC spokesman, Tom Sebina, from the group's headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia.

The Bureau of Information said that it had not been determined what kind of devices were used in the two bombings. The casualty toll was the highest to have been blamed on sabotage in Johannesburg, South Africa's largest city.

In Pretoria, the deputy information minister, Louis Nel, told editors of South African newspapers that the government would not hesitate to seize or suspend newspapers if they violated the stringent curbs imposed under the state of emergency. Among other things, it has been forbidden to report the actions of security forces, the names of people detained under state of emergency rules or any statements deemed subversive.

In a separate session, Mr. Nel told foreign correspondents that the government would "take whatever action it deems fit to ensure compliance with the regulations."

On Tuesday, a veteran anti-apartheid legislator told Parliament that she had evidence that at least 1,800 people had been detained. The government has refused to say how many have been held; foreign groups monitoring events in South Africa have estimated the number at more than 3,000.

The legislator, Helen Suzman, held up a computer printout she said contained the names of 300 people jailed. She said she had a list of 1,500 more names.

"South Africa has become like El Salvador and Argentina, where thousands of people go missing and the government won't acknowledge where they are or whether they are dead or alive," she said.

Those detained are of all races and include trade union leaders, clergymen, journalists, doctors and anti-apartheid organizers, she said.

The nation's largest labor federation, the mainly black Congress of South African Trade Unions, has said that more than 70 of its senior leaders and scores of members had been rounded up without charges.

SRI LANKA: *3 Blasts Mar Talks on Ethnic Turmoil*

(Continued from Page 1)

process is likely to be a difficult one given the widespread distrust between the two groups.

Representatives of the mainstream Tamil party, the Tamil United Liberation Front, refused from their exile headquarters in Madras, India, to attend Wednesday's meeting.

Mr. Jayawardene's main Sinhalese political foe, former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, also boycotted the so-called All Parties Conference, although she and representatives of her Sri Lankan Freedom Party met separately with the president.

One guerrilla leader in the northern stronghold of Jaffna told a British Broadcasting Corp. correspondent within the past week that the main guerrilla group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, wanted "nothing less than a totally independent Tamil state."

After Wednesday's opening session, the various political parties are expected to discuss the government's plan and reconvene in July.

Mr. Jayawardene's United National Party enjoys almost full control of the Parliament and could push through the constitutional changes necessary to implement the program outlined Wednesday.

AP

Junius R. Jayawardene

Ex-Captives of 'Contras' Ask U.S. to End Support

By Zeynep Alemdar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three West Germans who were captured by Nicaraguan rebels last month have called on the U.S. government to halt aid to the "contras."

"I appeal to the people of the United States to stop financing of contra terrorists," said Reingard Zimmer, a 20-year-old German woman, at a news conference at the Capitol on Tuesday.

Congress voted $27 million in nonlethal aid to the rebels last year. President Ronald Reagan has proposed $30 million in nonlethal and $70 million in military aid this year for them; the House of Representatives was expected to vote on the aid issue late Wednesday.

Twelve West Germans were captured by the rebels on May 17 in the small community of Jacinto Baca, 155 miles (250 kilometers) southeast of Managua, where they said they were living in an agricultural cooperative and constructing houses.

Four of them escaped by crawling into the bushes, according to Sean Steinbach, 24, a medical student. The others were held for 25 days.

"We were held under psychological oppression throughout our captivity," Miss Zimmer said, describing an ordeal that alternately included punishment and rewards, hope and despair.

Dominik Diehl, 23, a medical student, said that one of the Germans was suffering from hepatitis and was too weak to keep walking. But he said that a rebel put a gun to the sick man's head and forced him to continue.

Mr. Diehl said the rebels had U.S. boots and uniforms, and used U.S. Army communication equipment. "I assume that is what they call the U.S. humanitarian aid," he added. The contras also carried West German and Belgian arms, he said.

The Germans denied contentions by the U.S. State Department that they had been armed and living on a military base.

MX: *House Panel Links Deployment to the Midgetman*

(Continued from Page 1)

of the House measure, there would be no delay in the MX program.

But if the Pentagon decided to build a larger version of the Midgetman, which has been under development since 1983, that could delay the program for up to two years. Under the House terms, no more than 10 MX missiles could be deployed during that time and the program would be seriously delayed.

The MX — meaning missile experimental — is a 96-ton intercontinental weapon that can carry 10 highly accurate warheads. It was originally designed for a mobile launching platform to conceal the whereabouts, but the plans now are to deploy the first 50 MX missiles in silos used by the Minuteman.

The 37,000-pound version of the Midgetman would carry, in addition to a single warhead, decoys to foil defenses. Members of Congress backing this version say that such a missile would lead to a more stable strategic balance because it would be mobile enough to survive an attack or severely complicate one.

But senior Defense Department civilians, openly skeptical of the value of this version of the Midgetman missile, have argued that the United States should consider building a larger version, one that might be somewhat less mobile but would carry more warheads.

Donald A. Hicks, undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, for example, has recently shown interest in a 52,000-pound missile that would carry two warheads and decoys. President Ronald Reagan has ordered a study on whether the United States should build a mobile 78,000-pound, multiple-warhead missile.

The House measure was proposed by Dave McCurdy, Democrat of Oklahoma, and was adopted in a closed session of a House Armed Services subcommittee.

"We had to play hardball because of what they are trying to do with the Midgetman program," said a congressional staff member, who supports the single-warhead Midgetman program. "We sent a signal that we are going to play hardball with their weapon system, if they are going to play hardball with our weapon system."

The Pentagon has said that key decisions on the Midgetman program will be made in December and that the administration will also consider new basing plans for the MX missile at that time.

The House move Tuesday contrasts significantly with the action taken last week by the Senate Armed Services Committee, which cut in half the administration's $1.4 billion spending request for the Midgetman missile program.

Congressional aides said the moves in the House and Senate reflected an effort to strengthen their negotiating positions on budget issues, including financing for Mr. Reagan's plan for a space system to defend against intercontinental missile attack. House and Senate negotiators are to meet on a spending bill.

The committees, for example, differ on the amount of financing for the missile defense plan to conduct research on anti-missile systems.

The Senate committee has set a ceiling of $3.6 billion on Pentagon spending on anti-missile research. The House committee approved a spending level of $3.4 billion.

The administration has requested $4.8 billion for anti-missile research in 1987. An additional $534 million is being sought by the Energy Department.

AIDS: *Military Research*

(Continued from Page 1)

ings "make us think more seriously of heterosexual spread to account for the infections among the group," Dr. Burke said. He added that his team could not determine how many were promiscuous heterosexuals.

The Burke team's interpretation of the findings drew mixed reactions in a spot check of other meeting participants.

Dr. Paul Volberding of the San Francisco General Hospital said that the data "suggests the AIDS virus is more ingrained in the heterosexual population."

But Dr. Dean Echenberg of the San Francisco Health Department, who has long been concerned about the spread of AIDS among heterosexuals, said he was "not too excited" by the data because of the limitations of the military study.

Dr. Burke's team contended that although the people who volunteer for military service may not be representative of the population at large, the group tested may still be a representative sampling of what is going on with AIDS virus infection in the United States.

No scientifically controlled random survey of the virus infection among the American population has been carried out or is formally planned.

SHULTZ: *An Upbeat Assessment of Manila's Future*

(Continued from Page 1)

signed $35 million concessionary loan for food imports, Mr. Shultz said, were the initial steps in fulfilling President Reagan's commitment for an expanded assistance package of $505 million this year.

Mr. Shultz said he was making his second visit to Manila in six weeks to show "how firmly we support" the Aquino government and its moves to "revitalize the political, the economic and the security processes here in the Philippines."

At his news conference, Mr. Shultz dissociated himself from a June 3 statement by the U.S. assistant secretary of defense, Richard L. Armitage, to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Armitage had said the military situation in the Philippines was "serious and getting worse, with the Communists enjoying the initiative and assuming de facto control in areas where government influence has been eroded over the years.

Questioned about this assessment, Mr. Shultz said it was "not my impression from my visit here that the view that you quoted is a general view.

Mr. Shultz said the Aquino administration was struggling to counter the insurgency with a strategy that seemed to be sensible.

The secretary of state denied suggestions that the United States was unhappy with Mrs. Aquino's stand that her government would honor the military base agreement with the United States until it expired in 1991, and then keep its options open.

ISRAEL: *Security Chief Resigns*

(Continued from Page 1)

Party, declaring: "Israel is getting worse than a banana republic."

Shulamit Aloni of the Citizens Rights Movement said, "The rule of law in Israel has been broken."

The Shinui Party, the Citizens Rights Movement, the Communist Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, and the Progressive List for Peace submitted no-confidence motions against the government.

There appeared little likelihood that the Labor-Likud coalition's narrow majority would unravel without major defections from the Labor alignment.

Three former aides of the Shin Bet chief complained to Mr. Zamir that Mr. Shalom, who was at the scene, had ordered the handcuffed prisoners beaten to death and then directed an elaborate cover-up that involved suborning witnesses, falsifying evidence and perjury before two civilian investigating commissions and an internal Shin Bet disciplinary court.

There have been suggestions by senior Israeli officials, including cabinet ministers, that Yitzhak Shamir, then the prime minister, knew about the cover-up but failed to take action.

Mr. Peres also was told of the cover-up by the three dismissed aides of Mr. Shalom more than six months ago, while he was prime minister, but he rejected demands that Mr. Shalom be suspended and investigated, according to informed official sources.

Several Israeli newspapers have reported that Mr. Shalom has a letter from Mr. Shamir expressing approval of a cover-up, and that the former Shin Bet chief had planned to use the document as a basis of his claim that he had official approval of his actions.

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U.S. Patrols Unlikely To Stop Mexicans

Tradition, Economic Necessity Send Many More Ambitious Workers North

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

TARIMBARO, Mexico — Despite a much-heralded reinforcement of U.S. border patrols, tradition and sharpened economic necessity are sending an increasing number of ambitious Mexicans to the United States in search of work.

Shrinkage of the Mexican economy, estimated at about 4 percent this year, has made it likely that the numbers of Mexicans trying to slip across the border will continue to increase despite the stepped-up U.S. border guard, according to U.S. and Mexican analysts.

Another factor pushing Mexicans northward, according to villagers here, is the Mexican peso's steady decline against the U.S. dollar, meaning that money sent back home buys more and makes the trip across the border increasingly worth the risk.

"The number is going up all the time," said the Reverend José Flores, the Roman Catholic parish priest in Tarimbaro, a village of 5,000 people in the state of Michoacán in west-central Mexico. "It is a chain."

Emigration has been a tradition around Tarimbaro ever since braceros traveled to California in the 1940s to work in the fruit and vegetable fields under contracts approved by the U.S. and Mexican governments.

Isidoro Reyes, now retired at 73, said he built his house in Tarimbaro from money earned picking fruit back then in orchards from California to Washington State.

"And for that, thanks to the United States," he said.

The tradition has become so ingrained that nearly everyone encountered on a stroll around the Tarimbaro town square has a relative working in the United States.

Mayor Adolfo Martinez said many poor farmers and their sons in this area believe that easy fortune awaits in the United States. He called the idea an illusion but recalled that his own father was among those who traveled north 20 years ago.

"The older ones give the younger ones the idea to leave," said Gilberto Torres, 28, a state government clerk whose brother cooks in a restaurant in San Antonio, Texas. "They say it is better, and that with the pesos there that they can send back, their families will have a lot of pesos here."

Dr. Marta Gómez, a physician practicing in Tarimboro, said the idea that heading north brings wealth is so broadly accepted that she recommended a patient to a more expensive private hospital because he said he had just returned from the United States. As it turned out, she said with a smile, he could not pay his bills and should have gone to the public hospital.

Agustin Martinez, a laborer from San Jeronimo in the neighboring state of Guanajuato, said he has worked several times fixing fences on ranches near Laredo, Texas, for $12 a day. Although low wages by U.S. standards, $12 a day is high compared to the $2 a day he has been earning near home.

Mr. Martinez said he tried to slip across the border again two months ago, but the Rio Bravo, which forms the border at Laredo, was flooding.

His plan now is to work around San Jeronimo until he hears from friends that the river is back down and then try again to wade across, Mr. Martinez said.

Mr. Martinez, 34, said he has been across the border for three- or four-month stretches several times, without being caught by the U.S. immigration authorities. He has sent home money orders to support his four children, left in the care of his mother.

He used the money from his last stay to build a little cinderblock house for himself and his children. His mother's house — built on land bought by his father with money from another generation's work in the United States — was too small to hold his children and those of his brothers, who Mr. Martinez said also went north for work.

"At least when they go up there, you have a little hope," said his mother, who is 64.

In search of such hope, up to 1.8 million illegal immigrants will cross into the United States from Mexico this year, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has estimated. That is a 50-percent increase over 1985.

And increasingly in recent months, young Mexicans are deciding to slip into the United States for long periods, or for good, according to the U.S. authorities and local residents. These young include people with schooling and training who have become discouraged about finding jobs in their own country.

Discouragement has grown in part because of austerity measures enacted by President Miguel de la Madrid's government to meet loan requirements set by the International Monetary Fund and Mexico's creditor banks, most of which are American. Talks have reached a critical phase and more austerity measures are possible.

Paul Sakuma/The Associated Press

Future Father Wins His Fight

When Marie Odette Henderson, 34, a teacher, was declared brain dead in San Jose, California, Derrick Poole insisted that she be kept alive by machine long enough to deliver their child. The woman's parents objected at first, but relented.

Reagan Tax Win: Triumph and Challenge

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The strong consensus on tax policy reflected in the Senate's 97-3 vote is a political triumph for President Ronald Reagan, a landmark in a piecemeal destruction of the New Deal philosophy and a potential boon to Republican candidates in the November elections.

Ironically, it also serves to spotlight the dissent and political danger the president and his party face on fiscal and foreign policy issues.

Just a few hours before the Senate acted on Tuesday to put its decisive stamp of approval on a major restructuring of the tax system, which Mr. Reagan designated as the top domestic priority of his second term, there were two jarring intrusions in the press gallery.

One was a loudspeaker announcement that House and Senate conferees on the fiscal 1987 budget resolution had canceled a meeting — a reminder of the deep divisions over the higher military spending and deeper domestic cuts Mr. Reagan is seeking and his flat opposition to higher revenues.

The other was the president's televised plea for aid to the "contras" in Nicaragua, which is up for a vote in the House of Representatives on Wednesday. This is the latest round in a battle between Mr. Reagan and Democrats over the control and direction of foreign policy.

The irony is that what seemed most radical in Mr. Reagan's original program — his drive for deep cuts in the tax rates — has become the accepted philosophy of Democrats as well as Republicans.

It is Mr. Reagan who will be the chief beneficiary of the tax reform, almost all observers agreed, even though Senator Bill Bradley, a Democrat of New Jersey, was the intellectual godfather of the flat-tax bill, and even though Dan Rostenkowski, the Illinois Democrat who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, will try to put his party's imprint on the measure in the House-Senate conference.

"I'm sorry our party didn't put it in our 1984 platform," said Senator Gary Hart, a Democrat of Colorado, reflecting on Mr. Bradley's unsuccessful effort to sell the idea to

NEWS ANALYSIS

Walter F. Mondale, the 1984 Democratic presidential nominee.

Mr. Rostenkowski agreed that "the president will get most of the credit."

The president's decision in 1981 to press for deep, across-the-board cuts in individual and corporate tax rates — just as he was starting an accelerated military buildup — constituted a "riverboat gamble," in the words of Howard H. Baker Jr., the Tennessee Republican who was then the Senate majority leader.

By their votes on Tuesday, such liberals as Mr. Hart, Edward M. Kennedy, a Democrat of Massachusetts, and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat of New York, endorsed the bet that Mr. Reagan was right in contending that slashing rates to their lowest level in almost 50 years would spur the economy and benefit most Americans.

The liberals justified their vote on the ground that higher taxes on corporations, the closing of many loopholes used by wealthy individuals and the reduction or elimination of taxes on many low-income families made this what Mr. Moynihan called "the most ethical event I've ever seen in this place."

But the driving force, they acknowledged, was the lure of lower rates — a goal Mr. Reagan has pursued with passion since the late New Deal years when he found much of his salary as a movie actor siphoned off by high marginal tax rates.

From then until this year, progressivity in taxes was a cardinal principle of liberals, and the abandonment of that principle was cited by Senator Paul Simon, a Democrat of Illinois — one of the three dissenters in the Tuesday vote — as the main reason for his opposition.

Horace Busby, a business consultant who served on President Lyndon B. Johnson's staff, said Tuesday: "The progressive income tax was invented by Democrats to catch rich Republicans. It lost its political appeal when middle-class families between $15,000 and $50,000 a year came to pay 60 percent of the income tax."

Mr. Busby saw the Senate vote as a "historic signal" of a coming shift toward consumption taxes, "the end of reliance on the income tax as a principal source of revenue."

If that proves to be true, it will fulfill a long-cherished dream of conservatives. Short term, too, the political benefits figure to flow mainly to Mr. Reagan and the Republican Party.

Republicans need the tax bill for bragging purposes because on other issues before Congress — military spending, aid to Nicaraguan rebels, trade policy, arms control and even sanctions against South Africa — Democrats are confident they have public support for their challenge to Mr. Reagan's policies.

In Poll, Americans Oppose Reagan on SALT, 2-1

By Barry Sussman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — By a margin of 2-1, Americans oppose President Ronald Reagan's plans to abandon the SALT-2 treaty and want the United States to abide by it until another arms control agreement is reached, a Washington Post-ABC News poll has found.

Seventy percent said they took Mr. Reagan at his word when he said he wanted a reduction in nuclear armaments. But the poll found a widespread belief, greater than in previous surveys, that the president had not done as much as he should to achieve that goal.

In addition, the survey found continued opposition to military and other aid to the Nicaraguan rebels backed by the United States who are known as "contras." Sixty-two percent said they were against the United States helping to overthrow the Sandinist government in Managua, while 29 percent were in favor.

Despite Mr. Reagan's continuing appeals for aid to Nicaraguan rebels, Republicans, Democrats and independents opposed his request by wide margins.

The survey, in which 1,505 people were questioned, was conducted Thursday through Monday evening and was released Wednesday.

The poll also found no ground swell of support for the sweeping tax-code revision that was adopted Tuesday, 97-3, by the Senate. A majority of those polled continued to have no opinion on the legislation.

Only 22 percent of those interviewed favored the bill, the same percentage as in a Post-ABC News poll last month, and 15 percent disapproved, a 4-percentage-point increase.

On SALT-2, those questioned were asked whether they agreed with Mr. Reagan's position — that he will not be bound by the unratified 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty but will seek a better one — or whether they agreed instead with critics who say the United States should adhere to the treaty until a new accord with the Soviet Union is reached.

Sixty-one percent sided with the critics and 29 percent with the Republican president. Of those respondents in his party, 53 percent opposed Mr. Reagan's position. Among Democrats, 70 percent sided with the critics.

Two of every three respondents said they knew "nothing at all" or "not much" about SALT-2. Only three of every 100 said they knew "a good deal" about it.

All segments — Democrats, Republicans and independents — give Mr. Reagan credit for wanting to make progress in arms control.

But 55 percent said he had not done enough to limit the buildup of nuclear weapons, compared to 36 percent who held that he has done all he should.

Those figures indicate that people are more critical of Mr. Reagan's efforts now than in any of four earlier Post-ABC News polls since March 1982.

In a poll taken before his summit meeting in November with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, 48 percent said the president had done as much as he should to limit the nuclear-arms buildup, while 44 percent said he had not.

Meese Assails Deans Over Judgeship

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has criticized many of the nation's most prominent law school deans for their opposition to a judicial nominee whose legal background and political views have been fiercely challenged.

Law deans from Columbia, Harvard, New York University and Yale, among others, have been drawn into "an unseemly ideological battle being waged against this administration's judicial nominees," Mr. Meese said in a written statement Tuesday.

The attorney general's statement were made as the full Senate opened debate on the nomination of Daniel A. Manion, an Indiana lawyer who has been closely tied to the political work of his father, Clarence, a founder of the ultra-conservative John Birch Society.

A vote on Mr. Manion's nomination to the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago is not expected until Thursday and could be delayed until after the congressional recess.

The nomination is viewed on Capitol Hill as a test of President Ronald Reagan's ability to place his nominees on the U.S. bench. Lawmakers from both parties said they expected a close vote.

In an unusual action, deans from 44 law schools released a letter Tuesday asserting that Mr. Manion was not qualified for a seat.

In his statement, Mr. Meese said that the deans were not well-informed about Mr. Manion.

"It is doubtful that they have had the opportunity to conduct anything approaching the thorough examination of his record conducted by the American Bar Association, which found him qualified," the attorney general said.

The attorney general, who has led the administration's effort to place conservative judges on the federal bench, also attacked Senate Democrats and others who have sought to block the nomination.

Despite Mr. Meese's comments, law deans who signed the letter said they were confident that their opposition was well-founded.

Criticism of Mr. Manion has centered on his lack of experience in federal court, although his political views have also come under attack. At times, he has expressed support for the John Birch Society and for efforts to remove some of the Supreme Court's powers.

Critics of his legal experience have pointed out that he has not served as chief counsel in a federal trial and has not argued a case before the appeals court in Chicago. He has also been criticized for the quality of his legal briefs.

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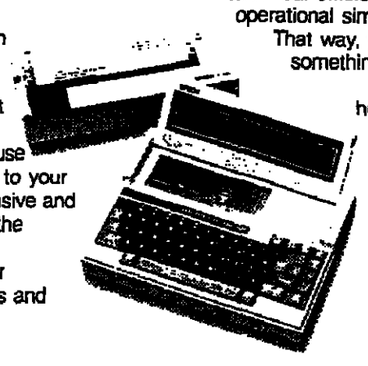

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China Using Communist Party To Limit Hong Kong Changes

By Patrick Smith
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — As Chinese and Hong Kong delegates begin negotiating the future government of this British colony, the Chinese Communist Party is quietly extending its influence in the territory, according to local and mainland political sources.

The party's aim, analysts here indicate, is to become a discreet, unofficial force in local affairs once China assumes sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, when Britain's lease expires.

China has guaranteed Hong Kong 50 years of considerable economic and civil autonomy after Britain departs. But the Communist Party's current campaign appears to be part of a larger effort to limit the political changes by which some form of representative government is to be elected.

A senior Chinese official suggested earlier this month that the Communists would become openly active if local political parties were permitted to develop. The remarks, made by Li Hou, deputy director of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, was taken as a signal that China would not allow a democratic system to replace the colonial administration.

Mainland sources confirmed this interpretation.

"This is clearly a warning," said one of the sources, who asked not to be identified. "If you want party politics, we can't avoid having our own representatives play the game. This is quite certain."

Shortly afterward, one Hong Kong politician announced that he would drop plans to form his own political party. Other local leaders have quietly followed suit.

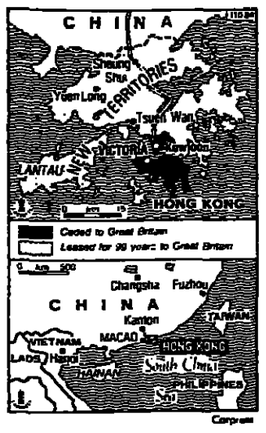
Mr. Li's warning was made just before negotiations were to start on the structure of the Hong Kong government and the wording of its constitution once it becomes, 11 years from now, a Special Administrative Region of China.

The first round of these talks is to take place this weekend in Shenzhen, a Special Economic Zone bordering Hong Kong.

Several Hong Kong delegates have noted a sense of Chinese flexibility in recent official contacts. But the threat of overt Communist Party activity has been a strong reminder that there are limits to what Beijing considers negotiable.

"Obviously, China has a position beyond which it is not prepared to go," said Maria Tam, a prominent political figure in Hong Kong who is to take part in the negotiations. "If you want a Western-style democracy — it's out. Now it's a question of finding the base line."

The Chinese Communists have



maintained a small presence in Hong Kong since the party was founded in 1921. Until two years ago the Hong Kong and Macao Work Committee, as the party's local unit is known, consisted of only a few hundred members.

Official Hong Kong estimates of its current strength now range from 3,000 to 4,000. But sources in China indicate that these figures do not reflect the party's accelerated growth in recent months.

Most of the new members have come from the party cadres sent to staff China's expanding state enterprises in Hong Kong. Chinese sources acknowledge, however, that the party also has tried to recruit locally, apparently with only modest success.

Many local observers liken the party's efforts to the "united front" tactics it employed during the Chinese civil war, when neutral forces were cultivated and opponents undermined. Among other things, the party is "building bridges," as one Chinese analyst said, with prominent individuals and professional groups. It also has provided active campaign support for candidates in recent district elections.

Ironically, as the party increases its presence it is emerging, in effect, as a party of big business. Chinese officials and Hong Kong business leaders have argued similarly that the territory's political evolution should be kept to a minimum to preserve its economic prosperity.

Beijing objected late last year, for instance, when Hong Kong appeared to be moving toward a directly elected legislature. Many prominent industrialists supported Beijing's position.

Although the Chinese-British agreement ratified last year provides for an elected government, Beijing enjoys wide latitude in deciding whether such provisions will be incorporated into the constitution in anything more than token form.

The more pragmatic approach China has adopted recently, Western diplomats say, reflects a recognition that the mainland cannot be seen to be imposing a blueprint for Hong Kong's future.

Given this consideration, many analysts now expect China to accept a legislature to which some members are elected by popular vote. Political parties may be tolerated without provoking open Communist activity, these sources suggest, provided they do not become sources of political power.

"The movement toward reform has gone too far to be stopped," said Martin Lee, a member of the lawmaking legislative council and a leading supporter of democratic change.

Goh Chai Hin/Reuters

SAD VISIT — Barbara Barlow leaving a prison in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, after visiting her son, Kevin. He and another Australian, Brian Chambers, have been sentenced to be hanged for drug trafficking. Applications for staying their executions were filed Wednesday.

China Notes Religious Upsurge

Beijing Says Hong Kong Ties Influence Southern Youth

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — The Chinese authorities say that religious and superstitious practices are spreading among young people in southern China, and they blame the growth of private business and the influence of Hong Kong.

In a report last week, Guangming Daily, the Communist Party's official newspaper covering the arts and sciences, said:

"Walking slowly through the streets of Guangzhou, you can see that the commerce in incense and candles, paper money, fortune-telling wheels and other superstitious articles is thriving. In recent years, more and more youths have been burning incense and practicing Buddhism."

At a recent festival, the newspaper noted, masses of people waited to burn incense, make offerings of money and fulfill their vows to the gods at a Guangzhou temple.

The report said that three-fifths of those present were "fashionably made-up youths, especially women," and the rest were old people.

The article also said that during a festival in Guangzhou last fall, "those praying for a change in fate reached record levels." At one temple, more than 200,000 people, mostly young, burned incense.

Although the report spoke of the religious activities in negative terms, it did not urge a ban or crackdown on them. Instead, it concluded that "more attention, management and guidance should prevent these youths from taking the wrong path."

The report appeared to be part of a broader effort by the Chinese authorities this year to discourage the growth of superstitious practices and populist religious activities.

The Communist Party, which is officially atheist, once sought to eradicate all religious activities. But in recent years it has encouraged the tolerance of organized religious activity, as long as it is under the control of the party and not subject to outside influence.

Among the Roman Catholics, for example, China has permitted the growth of a Chinese Patriotic Church, separate from the Vatican and ultimately under the control of the United Front Department of the Communist Party.

Despite such new encouragement of organized religion, however, the government still disapproves of folk religions and superstitions.

"The state constitution only provides that all citizens enjoy freedom of belief," the Communist Party's theoretical journal Red Flag said in April. "It does not stipulate that they have the freedom to engage in superstition."

Sometimes, popular Buddhist and Taoist practices such as burning incense, kowtowing or making money offerings appear to be considered superstitions, particularly when people are praying for good luck.

The article said that there are several reasons for the growth in populist superstitious and religious activities. It said the first was the nearness of Hong Kong and its increasing ties with Guangzhou, as Canton is now known.

"Hong Kong people are really superstitious," the article said. "There are also many Hong Kong people returning to the motherland to worship. This really attracts those youths who chase after the latest fads."

The second factor was said to be the development of commercial activity, which the Communist Party newspaper said causes some people to "worship fate."

"Market competition has intensified," the article said, "causing some people, especially private business people, to feel that there seems to be an invisible hand moving individual destinies." Accordingly, it said those people believed that success or failure was not determined by the individual but by *fate*.

Finally, the article said, some people in China are turning to religious or superstitious activity because of the "need for spiritual solace."

"There are some people in society who have slight mental problems, characterized by emptiness," the Guangming Daily said. "Outside China, there are special psychiatrists who treat these kinds of people. In China, for many different reasons, psychiatric and psychological treatments to this day have not done much good."

China Executes 31 Young Criminals

United Press International

BEIJING — Thirty-one young men whose crimes included murder, rape and theft were executed after a public rally in Beijing on Wednesday — a week after the municipal authorities began a new crackdown on crime.

The 31 criminals, their heads shaved and bowed, were sentenced before a rally in the Capital Gymnasium, then taken to a local execution ground and put to death, Beijing judicial officials said.

In China, the usual manner of execution is to shoot the condemned criminal in the back of the neck as he kneels.

The mass execution was one of the largest to be announced since the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, ordered a nationwide drive on criminality in August 1983.

The national crime rate increased by 12.3 percent in the first quarter of 1985 and the public security minister, Ruan Chongwu, told journalists last week that the rising crime rate, especially among juveniles, was the most serious problem he has faced since taking office last September.

A week ago, the Beijing authorities announced a fresh crackdown and urged the capital's nine million residents to inform on criminals or persuade them to surrender. The city set a 40-day deadline for murderers, rapists, robbers, arsonists and other criminals to surrender in return for reduced sentences.

Western analysts said the mass execution could have been timed to convince criminals still at large to surrender.

Six large, black-and-white court posters were put up in a northwestern Beijing district. They bore Wednesday's date and identified the criminals and detailed their offenses. Each poster had a bright red check in the bottom right-hand corner indicating the death sentences had been carried out.

According to the posters, seven of the men were convicted of murder, 21 for theft or robbery, and three for rape. Many of the men, whose ages ranged from 19 to 31, were unemployed and were charged with multiple or repeated offenses.

One had escaped from a remote labor camp in the northwestern border region, the posters revealed.

Thai Riots Hurt Prem, Officials Say

Reuters

PHUKET, Thailand — Riots on the resort island of Phuket have hurt Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda's chances of staying in office and shaken foreign investment confidence in Thailand, officials said Wednesday.

Until the violence on Monday, when mobs burned a multi-million-dollar ore refinery, Mr. Prem was considered a prime candidate to head a new government after general elections in July.

But one official said Mr. Prem's failure to act decisively to defuse opposition to the refinery could affect his political future.

An estimated 50,000 people, who reportedly feared that the refinery would belch smoke and acid rain and ruin Phuket as an international beach resort, went on a rampage and set fire to the plant, a hotel and public transit vehicles.

Thai officials said the cost of damage could not be measured. In addition to an estimated $60 million lost in the fires, Thai officials said the violence also damaged Thailand's promotion of foreign investment, tourism and national prestige.

"Prem stands to be a big loser," one senior government official said.

The riots were the second massive protest against the refinery. A demonstration by up to 30,000 people on June 1 took place without incident.

Mr. Prem has been widely criticized for a diffident, aloof style of leadership. But he also has been seen as the front-runner for a third prime ministership when a government is formed after July 27 elections.

Industry Minister Chirayu Isarangkun Na Ayuthaya said he was worried about possible repercussions on government efforts to promote foreign investment in Thailand. The refinery was partly financed by foreign loans.

Some officials said the violence should teach foreign investors to seek popular acceptance.

AP

Wang Meng

Wang Named China Culture Minister

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The Chinese government officially named Wang Meng, a well-known novelist who was exiled and blacklisted for two decades for "rightist" writings, as culture minister on Wednesday.

Mr. Wang, 51, will replace Zhu Muzhi, 69, the official Xinhua news agency said.

Chinese officials said that Mr. Wang, the vice chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, had been designated as Mr. Zhu's successor in March but that the appointment needed official approval by the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Mr. Wang, who also is a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, said in December that he did not want the job because he preferred to devote his time to literature.

He reportedly agreed to accept the position because of his party affiliation.

Mr. Wang, who joined the Communist Party at age 14, fell victim to Mao Zedong's "anti-rightist" drive in 1957 because of a short story about apathetic party leaders.

He was exiled to the remote Xinjiang region in northwestern China for a number of years and was rehabilitated in 1979.

Mr. Wang is the author of the novel "Long Live Youth" and many translated stories, such as "Kite Streamers" and "The Young Newcomer in the Organization Department."

His works have been translated into English, Russian, Japanese, German, Norwegian, Hungarian, Romanian and Yugoslavian.

Since his rehabilitation, he also has become a staunch supporter of party policy on the arts, insisting that there is no contradiction with his belief in creative freedom.

"The role I play is to build a kind of bridge between writers and the party Central Committee," Mr. Wang said.

He has advocated "social responsibility" among China's writers, who, he asserted, "have never seen such creative freedom."

"I understand the point of view of our friends in the West, where writers are free to do what they want," he said. "But in China, if you want to retain freedom, you have to be careful."

Since Deng Xiaoping rose to power in 1978, artists gradually have been given more leeway, although the government still cracks down periodically on works that are too blunt in their criticisms of the socialist system or that display "unhealthy tendencies," such as too explicit sexual descriptions.

Milder 'El Niño' Predicted for 1986

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. oceanographers forecast Wednesday that the "El Niño" ocean current and temperature phenomenon that caused havoc in the Pacific region in 1982 probably would return this year, but in a milder form.

A three-member team from Columbia University in New York City, basing its prediction on warming trends in the south Pacific, said in an article in Nature magazine that "the amplitude of the consensus forecast suggests it will be a moderate event."

Oceanographers failed to discern the approach of El Niño in 1982 and it was well under way before it was recognized. It caused violent storms, droughts and floods when it struck.

The phenomenon was named El Niño, or "The Child," by Peruvian fishermen because it strikes about Christmas time.

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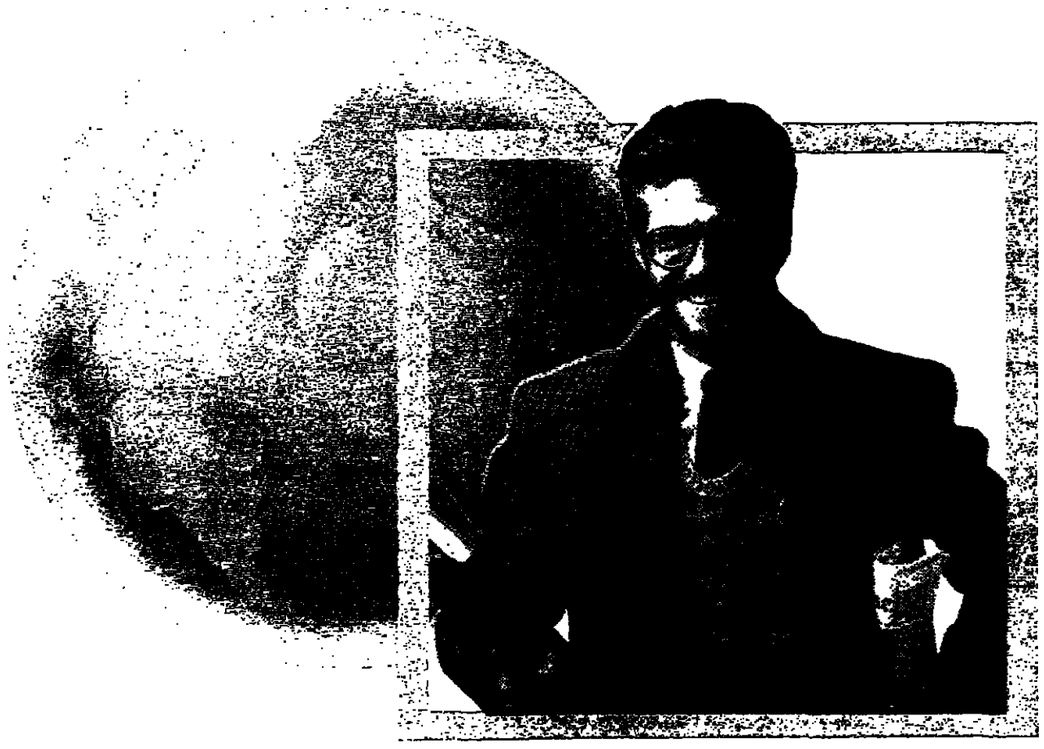

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Living Abroad

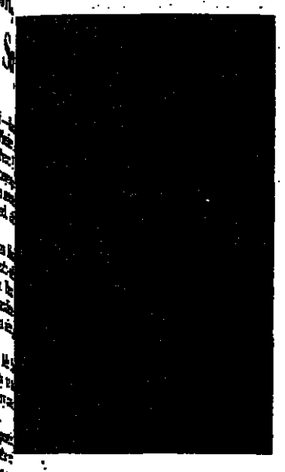
Some Dual Nationals Double Their Trouble While Some Halve It

By Sherry Buchanan
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sitting in an improvised jail at Leonardo da Vinci Airport outside Rome, a 22-year-old Swiss-Italian dual national who had not done his military service in Italy was given the following choice: Surrender Italian citizenship or join the army then and there.

With his final university examinations approaching in Switzerland, he decided to hand in his Italian passport. "I wasn't going to give up three years of hard work," he said.

An Indonesian woman automatically lost her citizenship when she was married to an Iranian. After her husband became stateless because he supported Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi after he fled in January 1979, the Indonesian government refused to restore the woman's citizenship and her passport. The couple finally were resettled in Australia by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.



A woman with British-American dual nationality was held for questioning at Logan Airport in Boston after she mistakenly handed her British, instead of her American, passport to a customs official. Realizing her mistake, she quickly handed him her U.S. passport. The sight of two passports and one person confused the official.

The U.S. authorities questioned her for two hours about where her real loyalties lay. Finally, jet-lagged and bewildered, she called her lawyer.

"I was out of there in minutes," she said. "But they were really nasty. They just didn't like the fact that I had two passports."

Governments' attitudes toward dual nationals differ. The French and English, for example, cannot lose citizenship by acquiring one, two or three more nationalities. Indonesians and Americans can.

But a series of 1978 congressional amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and a 1980 Supreme Court ruling have toned down the U.S. government's "Love it or leave it" attitude toward American dual nationals. Old habits die hard, however, and many Americans still fear they will lose their citizenship if they acquire another nationality.

Following the Supreme Court decision, the government now has to prove that any American acquiring a second nationality intends to give up his U.S. citizenship. Before the ruling, Americans with a second passport had to prove they had no intention of giving up their obligations as a U.S. citizen.

"The ruling has meant that the State Department can no longer arbitrarily take away someone's citizenship," said a U.S. government official in London.

Nevertheless, fears persist. The problem is that the State Department will not tell people in advance what is likely to happen; they must get the second passport before the State Department decides if they still are entitled to one from the United States.

"You have to jump off the bridge and then find out whether you have a parachute," said an American businessman. Although he is married to a Frenchwoman and is settled in Paris, he decided not to become French for fear of losing his American passport.

Others have come to the same decision. "I decided not to apply for British citizenship," said Roccie Hill, an American based in Paris who is married to a Briton. "It's crazy to take a chance of losing your American citizenship."

The State Department uses a test of what it describes as "objective intent." Saying that you want to stay American helps, but is not enough. The government judges intent on acts.

An official at the U.S. Embassy in London explained it this way: "We make citizenship recommendations on the basis of whether U.S. citizens with a second passport are identifying themselves as solely British or whether they still consider themselves American.

"We look, for instance, at whether they are registering their children as Americans, voting in American elections, paying U.S. taxes and have family ties in the United States."

There are many reasons for seeking dual nationality — permanent residence abroad, marriage to a foreigner, tax avoidance — but terrorist attacks on Americans do not seem to be one of them.

"There is no indication that there has been an increase in applications since the terrorist attacks," the U.S. Embassy official in London reported. "Anyway, you can't apply on the basis of fear that you may be subject to possible harm when traveling as an American."

Another reason is given by Mrs. Hill. "I don't think Americans who live abroad are quite as terrified as Americans who live in the United States," she said.

Some myths about losing U.S. citizenship die hard:

- Children born abroad of one U.S. parent and one foreigner are automatically American and do not have to choose between two nationalities unless they want to. Also, they no longer have to spend a required amount of time in the United States before the age of 28 to retain U.S. citizenship.
- A dual national will lose U.S. citizenship by serving in a foreign army only if it is hostile to the United States. Dual nationals, therefore, may complete any compulsory military service in a friendly foreign country.
- If a person surrenders U.S. citizenship, he or she does not say goodbye to the Internal Revenue Service. For the next 10 years, the person still must pay U.S. taxes on income earned in America.

"A U.S. millionaire on his deathbed will not spare his relatives the estate tax by simply giving up his U.S. citizenship," a tax accountant said.

Paul van den Boeynants received a suspended sentence.

Former Belgian Leader Convicted of Tax Fraud

United Press International

BRUSSELS — A district court found former Prime Minister Paul van den Boeynants guilty Wednesday of fiscal fraud and forgery and sentenced him to a three-year prison term, which was suspended.

Mr. van den Boeynants, 67, a butcher who became a successful businessman and one of the country's leading politicians, had pleaded not guilty on all counts. He did not say whether he would appeal.

"You owe it only to your past merits toward the country that the doors of jail remain closed for you," Judge Carlos Amores Martinez y Amore said, explaining why he suspended the prison sentence.

"But as a man who helped to make the country's laws, you should have been the first one to respect them," the judge added.

Mr. van den Boeynants, the first former prime minister to appear in court on such charges in the country's 156-year history, also was fined 620,000 Belgian francs (about $13,600). He headed governments from 1966 to 1968 and 1977 to 1979 and also was defense minister.

He was charged with 137 counts of evading taxes through various operations of buying and selling stock in several companies — some of them called "ghost companies" by the public prosecutor — in Belgium, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

The amount of tax evasion has been estimated at about 200 million Belgian francs.

One of the major charges was the forgery of a document about the sale of 40 million Belgian francs in shares in a company he controlled to a former Lebanese ambassador to Belgium, Antoine Francis.

All experts agreed the signature of Mr. Francis, who is now dead, was forged. But the defense argued forcefully that it could not have been done by Mr. van den Boeynants, as the document could in no way benefit him and such a clumsy forgery could not have been committed by a man who was assisted by top fiscal and legal advisers.

Mr. van den Boeynants's main defense during the trial, which lasted several weeks, was that he was so busy that he left the management of his personal affairs to his aides and advisers.

Dispute Over Cyprus Is Only Getting Worse

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

NICOSIA, Cyprus — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus flew to Athens this week seeking Greek support in his dispute with the United Nations over its latest proposal for reunifying the island.

At the heart of the quarrel is Mr. Kyprianou's opposition to the draft document presented by the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, calling for a federated Greek and Turkish Cypriot state with a presidential system of government and a two-chamber legislature.

Mr. Kyprianou, a Greek Cypriot, has called the proposal too favorable to the Turkish-Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash.

The dispute has embarrassed Mr. Kyprianou's government at home and generated resistance among Greek-Cypriot opposition leaders to anticipated calls from Athens for a united front.

On the other part of the island, Mr. Denktash is thought to be relishing the spectacle of Mr. Kyprianou locked in controversy with the UN secretary-general rather than with him.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, who began his peace initiative in 1984, presented his third and latest plan in March. Mr. Kyprianou replied with a letter detailing his problems with this plan, notably provisions for weighted voting and the veto power that would be given to the Turkish vice president in the federated state.

He also was critical of the lack of provisions for withdrawing Turkish troops from the island, of international guarantees for the accord and of arrangements to ensure that members of the two communities can work, move and live freely throughout the island.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar increased Mr. Kyprianou's opposition earlier this month by describing as "not viable" — because of Mr. Denktash's objections — Mr. Kyprianou's alternative suggestions for an international conference under UN auspices or for top-level talks between Greek- and Turkish-Cypriot leaders.

The secretary-general also warned of the "dangers inherent" in the continuing deadlock, which has fostered longstanding tensions between Greece and Turkey. A UN spokesman said pointedly that the 2,328-man UN buffer force on Cyprus had been there since 1967 and that "there should be no tendency to take its existence for granted."

Then, earlier this month, a low-level delegation from the Soviet Foreign Ministry arrived in Cyprus, at Mr. Kyprianou's invitation, to push Moscow's longstanding plan for an international conference just like the one suggested by Mr. Kyprianou.

AP
Spyros Kyprianou

Reuters
Rauf Denktash

While the Soviet delegation maintained that Moscow still backed the UN "good offices" mission on Cyprus, the Soviet plan called for removing not only the estimated 18,000 Turkish occupation troops but the two so-called "sovereign" British bases ceded when the former British colony became independent in 1960.

Removing these bases, long an objective of Soviet policy, did not figure in the UN negotiating brief.

While Greek-Cypriot government spokesmen have expressed "sorrow" about differences with Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, they also have hinted that the U.S. and British governments intervened at the last minute to influence the secretary-general's report, published June 11, on his latest proposals.

The U.S. Embassy denied the assertion. But in an interview the Greek-Cypriot foreign minister, George Iacovou, regretted what he called the "poor advice" the secretary-general had received. He maintained that a "friendly source," whom he declined to name, had provided a draft of the UN report showing changes "in the space of a few hours" before it was published.

Mr. Denktash and some Greek-Cypriot opposition leaders are convinced that no negotiated settlement is possible until Mr. Kyprianou, who has rejected a number of plans, leaves office. This prospect is a source of anxiety within NATO, of which Greece and Turkey are members, because officials of the Atlantic alliance fear the destabilizing effects the continued partition of Cyprus will have in the region.

Mr. Kyprianou, for his part, shows no desire to retire even after his current term expires in 1988. Last year his Democratic Party made impressive gains in legislative elections by taking a hard line on the negotiations.

Now, apparently emboldened by the setback to Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, Mr. Denktash has asked the prime minister of Turkey, Turgut Ozal, to make an official visit beginning July 2. It would be the first such visit by a high-ranking Turkish official since the north was proclaimed an independent state in 1983.

The prospect of Mr. Ozal's visit has set off shock waves among Greek Cypriots, with officials worried that it is a prelude to other countries joining Turkey in recognizing the Denktash government.

Israeli Minister Orders Classification Of Converts and Provokes an Uproar

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's interior minister has ordered that the word "converted" be stamped onto the identity cards of anyone who immigrates to Israel after being converted to Judaism.

The step, which was disclosed in the Supreme Court late Monday, has touched off a major controversy. It came after the Interior Ministry tried and failed to deny automatic citizenship to an American immigrant, Shoshana Miller, because she had been converted to Judaism by a Reform rabbi in Colorado Springs.

After failing to show cause why Ms. Miller should not be granted citizenship under Israel's Law of Return, the Interior Ministry decided that it would identify her, and others, as converts on their papers so that if and when they tried to get married in Israel, the Rabbinic authorities would make sure their conversion was authentic.

The Orthodox rabbis in Israel, who control matters of personal status such as marriage and divorce, will not marry two Jews if one of them has had a "doubtful" conversion, usually meaning a conversion not performed by an Orthodox rabbi.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres promised Tuesday that the ruling — which apparently was made by the interior minister, Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, on his own authority — would be discussed by the full cabinet next Sunday.

The minister of immigrant absorption, Yaacov Tzur, and the head of the Jewish Agency, Aryeh Dulzin, both demanded Tuesday that the order be nullified immediately.

Identifying someone as a convert is unheard of in Jewish tradition and many Orthodox and Reform rabbis also have condemned the move.

"Why destroy and shame them?" asked Shlomo Goren, a former chief rabbi, in an interview with The Jerusalem Post. "It is against the Torah. It is spilling blood. At a time when we should be putting out fires, building bridges and making peace, they are looking for ways to light new fires and cause more strife."

"In the name of Judaism they are trying to pervert Judaism," said Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch, representative of the Reform movement in Israel.

In Israel, Orthodox rabbis control the entire rabbinical establishment. The American-style Reform and Conservative branches are not recognized as authentic by Israel's rabbinical authorities.

However, the national laws of Israel are different. In the eyes of the legal system converts to Judaism from all three branches are recognized equally and are free to immigrate to Israel and immediately be recognized as full citizens under the Law of Return.

That law states that a Jew is "a person who is born of a Jewish mother or who is converted and is not a member of another faith."

Ultra-orthodox parties in Israel have been trying to get the law amended to say that a Jew is "a person born of a Jewish mother or who is converted according to Halacha," or Jewish law.

Irish, in Poll, Now Oppose Divorce Plan

Reuters

DUBLIN — As the Republic of Ireland prepared to vote Thursday on whether to allow divorce, an opinion poll published Wednesday indicated that the majority of the population had swung dramatically against it.

The referendum asks the 2.4 million voters whether divorce should be allowed after the parties have been legally separated for at least five years.

The poll, by the Market Research Bureau of Ireland and The Irish Times newspaper, found that 49 percent opposed amending the constitution to allow divorce, 40 percent favored it, and 11 percent were undecided. Adjusted to take account of the "don't knows," the figure is 55 percent against and 45 percent in favor.

It was the first poll in recent years in the republic, which is 93 percent Roman Catholic, to find a majority against divorce. An adjusted poll early last month found 61 percent for and 39 percent against.

The poll appeared to indicate the anti-divorce lobby had persuaded some people — particularly in rural areas where ties to property and land are strong — that divorce would affect the property and pension rights of first families.

The church has concentrated its opposition to divorce on the sanctity of marriage and the importance of the family.

Reporting Pact Expected On Nuclear Accidents

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union, along with other members of the governing board of the International Atomic Energy Agency, have agreed to draft a legal convention next month that would require signatory nations to report immediately on nuclear accidents that could send radiation over national borders, government officials said.

The convention, which would have the standing of a treaty, is one of several steps being taken through the agency after the explosion and fire in April at the Chernobyl nuclear power reactor in the Ukraine released radiation, and Moscow's failure to inform other countries of the accident for three days.

The notification convention being proposed is similar to one offered at the agency in 1981 by the United States after the reactor accident at Three Mile Island. But at that time, many European nations, including France and the Soviet Union, opposed the idea of formalizing notification in a legal convention.

"There has been a 180-degree change," a U.S. official said Tuesday. He also noted that, without mentioning their own delay on Chernobyl, the Russians pushed for the notification convention "as if it were their idea."

He said the U.S. goal was to have disclosure take place "within hours" of a nuclear incident and include what types of radioactive particles were released, approximately how much material was released, the time of the release and which way the wind was blowing.

One problem, the official added, was on how to define what level of radiation release would require notification. Another, he said, was the question of whether military as well as civilian nuclear facilities would be covered.

Honecker Arrives in Sweden

Agence France-Presse

STOCKHOLM — President Erich Honecker of East Germany arrived here Wednesday for a three-day visit, the first to Sweden by an East German head of state.

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Yes to a Space Truck

Five months after the Challenger disaster, the goals of the United States in space are still dangerously confused. NASA insists on building another shuttle orbiter and a space station. But neither of these are goals, only means to ill-defined ends. Even as a vehicle to Somewhere, the shuttle is deeply flawed; and the space station has been oversold as a platform for Something. What should the goals in space be?

Simply stated: low cost, high adventure.

For every activity in space, the highest barrier is cost. NASA claimed that the shuttle, a recoverable vehicle, would cost less than throwaway rockets, but the shuttle's economics have proved as disastrous as its O-rings. Cost has turned it into a giant barrier to vigorous exploitation of space.

To win approval for the shuttle, NASA in 1971 chose a cheap design — cheap to develop, that is, but expensive to operate. The deeper error was to make the shuttle a manned vehicle. When humans go into space, their life-support systems go, too, and everything must be man-rated for extra safety. That means more weight, more cost. Yet almost every mission in space can be better accomplished without humans.

Satellites can be launched and refueled automatically. Space telescopes see only fuzz when jarred by lumbering astronauts. Even the present shuttle scarcely needs pilots; the critical flying is done by computer. True, humans can improvise against the unexpected, but machines with redundant systems, like the Voyager spacecraft, can cope as well with help from Earth.

An intriguing unmanned modification of the shuttle has been designed by the Pentagon in response to the vast projected launch demands of "star wars." The "space truck" would use the same rocket boosters and fuel tank, but with an unmanned cargo carrier. It would carry three times the shuttle's cargo, for a tenth the cost per pound. Given such dramatic savings, why isn't NASA rushing to build a space truck? If its mission is to make space accessible, it is hard to imagine a more important achievement than reducing the admission cost tenfold.

Congress now has a chance to disentangle the two contradictory ideas that NASA tried to fuse together in the shuttle — affordable space flight and manned space flight. By insisting that NASA contract for an unmanned recoverable launch vehicle, Congress can save money and also end the folly of routinely risking human lives to carry satellites into space.

The shuttle can no longer launch missions into deep space; NASA now admits that the Centaur rocket is too dangerous to carry in a manned vehicle. Manufacturing in space, a principal justification for the space station, has been oversold. Listen to Allen Puckett, chairman of Hughes Aircraft: "We should be able to admit that this is not an area of great economic value — not in the near term at least."

Still, for prestige abroad and enthusiasm at home, there ought to be some genuine role for humans in NASA's program. A diplomatic purpose in space is probably the only mission that machines could not perform better. Why not join with the Soviet Union in a manned mission to Mars? It would offer plenty of intermediate goals for people and politicians to celebrate, and the extended, dramatic venture could help build trust between the superpowers.

With these priorities asserted, a logical NASA agenda almost writes itself. It can launch the payloads already tailored for the shuttle with the remaining three orbiters. It can give up the extravagant space station, using the money saved to buy an interim fleet of disposable rocket launchers and to develop a new, unmanned space truck.

A module for humans could then be built for use, as needed, on the space truck. Until then, the funds saved on manned space could be used far more productively on unmanned planetary probes, Earth mappers and orbiting telescopes.

NASA believes that putting humans in space is the only way to enlist public support for big budgets. That is no longer true, if it ever was. There is still room for adventure, but with so much to do in space it is time for Congress to call off the circus and make NASA do some serious trucking.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tax Reform Is Near

By the remarkable margin of 97 to 3, the U.S. Senate has passed its remarkable bill to transform the Internal Revenue Code. The vote is a tribute to the power of a good idea — the sense that, morally as well as economically, a combination of lower tax rates and fewer curlicues would serve the country far better than the opposite combination existing now. But good ideas need help to pass. Without Bob Packwood, chairman of Finance Committee, Bill Bradley, the senator who more than any other pressed for reform of the kind to which both houses have now agreed, and President Reagan, there would be no bill.

The next step is conference, where the central issue will be rates. The Senate bill has two: 15 and 27 percent. There will be two sources of pressure to move toward something more like the House alternative of four: 15, 25, 35 and 38 percent. Democrats will argue that the structure in the Senate bill is not progressive enough. They point out that the rate for millionaires would be the same as for much of the middle class, and they say that 27 percent is too great a departure from tradition. The top rate, now 50 percent, was 70 percent when Mr. Reagan took office.

Members will also want to restore preferences struck down in either bill. They will likely need higher rates to finance them. Because preferences tend to benefit the rich, they will also need higher top rates to preserve the way the bill spreads the burden across income classes. There may be particular pressure to preserve some preferential treatment for long-term capital gains, in part on grounds that these gains are often illusory and reflect only inflation. Sixty percent of such gains are now exempt from tax, a benefit that accrues mainly to upper-income taxpayers; the Senate bill would end the exemption. There may be a good bargain to be struck along these lines: a top rate somewhat higher than 27 percent in return for a recognition that not all long-term gains are "real."

There are at least two other such broad issues. The House bill involves a larger transfer of the tax burden from individuals to corporations. Partly because of the way certain industries — oil, timber, defense — are treated, business as a whole would have a bigger tax increase, individuals a bigger tax cut. The Senate bill uses a different method to achieve its business tax increase: it relies more heavily on a minimum tax.

The good news is that, at one level, it does not matter how the conferees resolve these and the lesser issues. The country will be better off whichever way they choose. The competing bills would both enormously benefit the poor, lifting the tax threshold back above the poverty line. Both would preserve the essential contours of the present income tax, in that the rich would continue to pay about the same share. Both would tear away at tax shelters (the Senate bill more so); both would make it harder for individuals or corporations to avoid taxation entirely; both would serve to extract the tax code from investment decisions, which it now so unhealthily affects. The way they're tearing down the tax code that is a symbol of the system — well, it's almost enough to make you believe in that system.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Vietnam: Desperate Times

The recent government reshuffle in Vietnam, in which no fewer than eight ministers and a member of the ruling Politburo lost their jobs, is the latest indication of the desperate straits in which that country now finds itself. More than seven years after moving its forces into Cambodia, Vietnam is now feeling the full effects of the international isolation it has brought upon itself.

Politically, it has few friends besides the Soviet Union, a friendship of necessity if ever there was one. Economically, the country is devastated — not by war any longer but by the policies and incompetence of its leaders. In recent months the combination of domestic economic difficulties and pressure from foreign creditors (whether the Soviet Union, the West or the IMF) has forced Vietnam to shift its policy priorities — or the look of them at least — on two fronts. At home, it has drafted plans for even more economic changes, including possibly tolerating a degree of private enterprise. Abroad, it has stepped up attempts to gain acceptance for the regime, at almost any cost. Since the beginning of the year, it has exhibited a distinctly more compliant attitude to the Americans in their search for compatriots missing in action. It has also made a series of propositions to China which culminated two months ago in a call, redolent with desperation, for talks on whatever terms China would name.

The one concession Vietnam has so far refused to make, however, is the one that might end its international isolation: a withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia.

— The Times (London).

It's Time to Act on Pretoria

The British government has long resisted the imposition of sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa, on the grounds that sanctions do not work. The time has now come for Britain to recognize that the policies of the government in Pretoria have made sanctions unavoidable. There can be no certainty as to what sanctions would achieve, but this has ceased to be an adequate pretext for inactivity. As a leader of the Commonwealth and a pivotal member of the European Community, Britain should take a positive lead.

No sanctions by the outside world could compel change on the Pretoria government. In the long run apartheid is doomed, but if the Afrikaner regime is sufficiently determined, it can postpone the inevitable.

— The Financial Times (London).

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OPINION

For Arms Control: Russia Won't Cave In

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A turning point has been reached on arms control. The question we confront is whether a formal structure of arms agreements is to continue to exist between the superpowers. There are those in Washington who oppose this, and their influence has been growing.

The latest Soviet proposals on verifying strategic missile limits have provided what American negotiators privately describe as the elements for a new agreement. President Reagan has himself called recent Soviet proposals "a serious effort."

The Washington policy debate expresses fundamentally opposed views of what American policy should be toward the Soviet Union. There are those who believe that the Soviet-U.S. rivalry is, in the perspective of history, a transient affair, to be managed, structured and survived. Others believe that the Soviet Union has to be changed or defeated for the United States to be safe.

A part of the American policy community is convinced that the Soviet Union today is failing, economically and technologically — incapable of reforms that could transform its situation. Henry S. Rowen of Stanford University and the Hoover Institution has led a CIA study concluding that the Soviet economic position is "terrible." Kenneth Adelman, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, wrote on this page *(June 24)* that in arms production "the Soviets already have their accelerator near or on the floor."

Some of the analysts who believe this hold that the West now can and should force radical and possibly revolutionary political change upon the Soviet Union by intensifying arms competition to levels that the Soviet economy cannot sustain.

They want new U.S. missile systems, strategic defenses ("star wars") and an end to all technology transfers and economic concessions to the Soviet bloc. Eventually, under this pressure, they think the Soviet system will crack.

Superficially plausible, their case is deeply unhistorical. It is almost insanely optimistic. Major nations, led by elites with a messianic conception of the national destiny, rarely if ever change fundamental course because of pressures from abroad in peacetime, not to speak of wartime. They do the opposite: harden and radicalize their policies.

People under foreign threat have an immense capacity for resistance, improvisation and sacrifice. Nationalism remains a primordial force in human conduct. Human resources have repeatedly

Drawing by VALERRY.

been shown to be far greater than foreseen in the "rational" and "objective" estimates made by enemy intelligence and planning staffs.

Economic planners in London in 1943 and 1944 scarcely imagined that German war production was actually increasing under the round-the-clock bombing campaign being conducted by British and American air forces.

German military staffs thought the Soviet Union could be knocked out of the war before snow began to fall in Russia in 1941. Two months after the German attack, the chief of the general staff apprehensively wrote in his war diary: "We underestimated Russia. We reckoned with 200 divisions, but now we have already identified 360."

American think tanks and policy staffs produced study after study in the late 1960s and early '70s demonstrating the impossibility of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese main forces surviving the punishment being dealt out to them day after day. In the end, the tools of the Communists' victory proved to have been the shovel, pick, snare, mine, tunnel — while the United States deployed gunships, napalm, defoliating chemicals, sensors, air cavalry and the Strategic Air Command.

The second danger in a policy meant to provoke revolutionary change in another country is that even if you succeed you may not like what the revolution produces. The assumption of such theorists as Richard Pipes, formerly of the National Security Council, is that something better, something democratic, would come out of a crisis in the Soviet system. Why should that happen? This is pure faith — naive faith, on the historical record.

Finally, one may ask what an obsession with overcoming the Soviet Union does to the United States. To focus America's energies on this one narrow and essentially sterile competition intensifies neglect of civilian industrial and research capacities, a neglect that has already caused important sectors of the productive economy to founder under foreign competition. It contributes to militarization and ideologization of the American mind which have already gone quite far enough.

Even a success which brought the Soviet system crashing down could leave Americans defeated, too: impoverished economically and intellectually, the nation's moral resources wasted. The two superpowers have it quite within their power to exhaust one another, rendering both irrelevant to the world about them — modern mastodon and mammoth, candidates for the tarpits of history.

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Against Arms Control: It Won't Make the West Safer

By Tom Bethell

WASHINGTON — By persistently advocating a good arms control agreement for his signature, Ronald Reagan has let it be known that he accepts the major premise of the arms controllers: that the "nuclear threat" (as it is misleadingly called) is numerical, not political, and that the Soviets are willing conjointly to diminish that threat by dismantling some of their missiles.

A curious but unspoken world view underlies this pursuit of arms limits: Missiles mysteriously multiply, perhaps like crabgrass, until they reach dangerous levels of proliferation; then diplomats from the Soviet Union and the United States must meet in Switzerland and agree to pare back the fecund weapons.

SALT-2, unratified and technically expired, limits the United States and the Soviet Union to 1,200 missile launchers apiece. Arms control theory assumes that Americans would be much safer if those limits were lower, so that the Soviets only had, say, 1,000 missiles aimed at America. (Many of them carry multiple, independently targeted warheads.)

Why would that be an improvement? Liberals have been telling us for years that, between America and the Soviet Union, there are enough nuclear weapons to kill everyone in the world 10 times over. (The multiple varies; recently I saw it given as 67 times.) Paul Warnke, a former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and a great advocate of arms control, supports the notion that more weapons would only make the rubble bounce.

If so, why is it threatening to the United States if the Soviets build more bombs and missiles? Let them build as many as they like. (They are expensive, after all.) A castle surrounded by frustrated archers is not likely to be further endangered if the archers multiply the number of their arrows. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, the leading opponent of SALT-2 in the administration, in a way agrees with Mr. Warnke on that point. Added Soviet missiles would not add to the Soviet military threat, Mr. Perle told me last year. They crossed the "critical threshold" some years back.

The Challenger and related aerospace disasters may have drawn attention to another little-noted point. The simultaneous launch of hundreds, or even tens, of nuclear missiles is a difficult technological feat. U.S. missiles tested at Vandenberg Air Force Base have a way of misfiring. "I'm always amazed when we launch anything at all," Major Ron Peck told the Los Angeles Times in 1984. "We had one Minuteman that we tried to launch every night for a year." It is hard to imagine that the technologically less advanced Soviets could launch 1,000 missiles at once.

The main paradox of arms control is this: Within its framework, U.S. security depends on Soviet consent. The Soviets, after all, would have to sign any agreement that would make America and the world a safer place. Safer from whom? The Soviets.

Do we really believe that Soviet officials are such cooperative, peace-seeking souls? President Reagan evidently does not, and he is right not to. "We must remember," he said recently, "that the Soviet government is based upon and drawn from the Soviet Communist Party — an organization that remains formally pledged to subjecting the world to Communist domination." Soviet negotiators at Geneva are party members, too.

As I see it, Washington has nothing to gain from arms control and plenty to lose. We are told that America's allies want it and that many in Congress want it. Yes, but that still does not tell us what military purpose such talks serve. A couple of members of the administration have suggested to me that I might be right about arms control, but they explain that the people feel more secure when the two sides are talking. Why is it good policy to encourage delusion?

Arms talks help Moscow because they misleadingly establish it as the co-guarantor of world peace. In fact it is the sole threat to it.

The writer is the Washington editor of the American Spectator. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

While Bangladesh Struggles, Its Smugglers Thrive

By Reazuddin Ahmed

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Bangladesh is the poorest country on Earth, yet illicit imports are pouring in — through the wide-open 1,700-mile land border with India, through the waters of the Bay of Bengal and through the air from all points of the compass.

The value of the illicit flood — foreign gold, cigarettes, ballpoint pens, wristwatches, other consumer goods, sugar, spices, plastics, cotton and synthetic yarn — can add up to some 20 percent of the nation's $2.7 billion import bill.

Smuggling is big business. Except for the smugglers and their collaborators, the business is all loss. It costs the government about $350 million a year in lost import duties alone. It spells ruin for industry, which is too weak to buck the competition of contraband goods. And it visits added fear and joblessness on the people, who are already impoverished.

Born in 1971 out of what was then East Pakistan, Bangladesh started with poor soil, poor climate, little industry, and an almost uneducated population. A new manufacturing sector developed, encouraged recently by the government's liberal investment policy and program of privatization. But it is young and vulnerable.

The smuggling endangers the very existence of some industries. All 80 of Bangladesh's textile mills face closings. The goods they make cannot compete with smuggled Indian textiles.

The influx of illegal gold produces a contrasting story. Smugglers ship gold bars by air from the Middle East. Some of the supply flows into what has become a thriving Bangladesh jewelry business. Some attracts black market money, with a hefty charge involved in the exchange. The rest gets smuggled right back out, again by air, to India and other Asian countries.

Smuggling has been a specialty of fishermen from Thailand and other neighboring countries. Trawlers, often manned by Bangladeshi sailors, load up on fish in the deep waters of the Bay of Bengal and head for Bangkok. The boats unload, then load up with contraband and make for Bangladesh territorial waters. There, local agents of a multinational smuggling ring transfer the cargo to local boats and bring it ashore.

Plans can go awry. Intercepted by naval craft not long ago, Thai boats fled and many of their Bangladeshi crewmen were dumped overboard. But smuggling normally proceeds without interruption, with the machinery lubricated at times by politicians and customs officials.

Even when there is a will to stop the smugglers, there often is no way. The Bangladesh customs and navy seize huge quantities of illicit goods in transit, but can't afford round-the-clock surveillance. Some 90 percent of traffic gets through.

The government wants to stop smuggling. But when the policy-makers sit down to frame anti-smuggling laws, they wear smuggled foreign fabrics and smoke smuggled foreign cigarettes.

The writer is a special correspondent of The Bangladesh Observer. He contributed this comment to the South-North News Service.

For Cooperation to Improve the Helsinki Process

By Gianfranco Astori

The writer, a Christian Democratic member of the Italian Parliament, is chairman of the Subcommittee on the Free Flow of Information and People of the Civilian Affairs Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly.

BRUSSELS — Despite the less than encouraging outcome of the recent review conference in Bern of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, during which the United States vetoed a compromise resolution presented by neutral participants, some lessons may be drawn from events surrounding the six-week session, especially in the area of increasing public participation in the Helsinki process.

As a member of the North Atlantic Assembly, the interparliamentary organization of NATO, I participated in meetings between alliance parliamentarians and diplomats delegated to the conference.

It is now 11 years since 35 countries — from Eastern and Western Europe, the United States and Canada — signed the Helsinki Final Act. The act provided a means for Western countries to encourage change in Eastern Europe by improving human rights and enhancing the flow of information and people. It also served to recognize as inviolable the postwar borders of Eastern Europe.

Western expectations for positive change have waned since the heyday of détente, but the Helsinki process has nevertheless been successful in some areas of human rights. Although the halcyon days of Solidarity are over, public opinion in Poland still finds more voice than it could ever have found in the '70s. Hungary, too, has relaxed restrictions on public expression and eased freedom of movement. But improvement has been piecemeal at best. Human rights violations remain the norm, not the exception, in East Bloc countries.

As chairman of the North Atlantic Assembly's Subcommittee on the Free Flow of Information and People, I sought to arrange our recent meetings in Bern to highlight a key aspect of the Helsinki process: that of participation by citizens. The Helsinki process is about not only fostering diplomatic contacts but also expanding people-to-people ties.

With its frequent meetings, the CSCE process already affords citizens a chance to influence human rights. They cannot actually participate in the talks, but many citizen groups observe meetings. The parliamentary participation in the CSCE, which my subcommittee is seeking to foster, would encourage more public activism in human rights issues.

This is such an important aspect of the CSCE process that the Soviet Union is trying to keep meetings closed to observers. The U.S. Congress's CSCE commission participated in the Bern talks. Canada and Norway also include parliamentarians in their CSCE delegations.

If the West's goal in the Helsinki process is to protect human rights in the short term and to achieve longer-term transcendence of East-West divisions in Europe, diplomats on both sides must avoid approaching human rights in a bloc-to-bloc fashion. In the past, this approach has only reinforced existing barriers. Western human rights policy must be more flexible and varied.

One of the achievements of the last few years has been the "Europeanization" of Eastern Europe. During the Bern meeting the language used by the Soviet delegates was echoed only by the Bulgarian delegation. One of the sad aspects of the U.S. decision to block adoption of a document at the last moment has been that such Europeanization has not been encouraged.

Contacts at the parliamentary level would decentralize the Helsinki process. While not seeking to compete with national governments, legislators can nevertheless endow the CSCE review process, and human rights monitoring in general, with much needed flexibility.

Ultimately, complementary roles exist for governments, parliaments and the public. In combination, these three forces may indeed form a structure conducive to creative diplomacy.

Naturally, there are far more facets to Western relations with the East than human rights. But when discreet government initiatives fail to secure the release of prisoners of conscience and when Eastern governments persist in attacking religious and artistic freedom, national parliaments can step in as consciousness raisers. They are in a unique position to cultivate human rights groups which, in turn, can monitor compliance with Helsinki's human rights provision.

But for parliaments to participate effectively in the Helsinki process, they must necessarily be well apprised of developments on the human rights front. The U.S. Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, with which my subcommittee regularly meets, provides an excellent example of how legislatures may be kept up-to-date on Helsinki-process developments. The U.S. panel provides an example for all NATO legislatures in establishing their own such organizations. Such committees would provide channels for human rights-oriented groups to make their influence felt in governmental policy-making. They would also act as a spur on governments to improve their own policies.

However, parliamentary participation can and should go beyond the mere creation of parliamentary CSCE committees. National legislators can also act as observers or even participants in the CSCE human rights or cultural review meetings.

The work of the Subcommittee on the Free Flow of Information and People represents only a small step in the right direction. However, through this body the assembly can exert more influence on national parliaments through its members in order to work toward the establishment of an alliance-wide process of parliamentary monitoring. The end result can only be an improvement of the Helsinki process with increased participation by the people and better treatment for those currently deprived of their rights.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Thieves Foiled

LONDON — "No thief had a chance on earth in this town during the Coronation festivities," said William A. Pinkerton, head of the famous detective agency. "When you consider the enormous crowds it is almost marvelous that not a single article was reported lost to Scotland Yard during the two days of parades. Oh, yes, the Lord Mayor lost his watch, but that was on the night before the Coronation procession. I don't believe such a clean record was ever known in police annals before. I take my hat off to the efficiency of the London police. To begin with they kept most of the thieves out of London, and those that did sneak in had no chance to do any work. Just think, not a single case of pocket picking was reported! The London police should be very proud of this record."

1936: Battle in China

NANKING — A battle has been going on about Hengchow [illegible] (June 24) and Central government troops still hold the city despite heavy losses on both sides. No casualty figures were available, but it was admitted that they were heavy. According to an official report, the battle began by Kwangsi province forces that have been marching north and demanding that Nanking arm them in driving the Japanese from the country or accept civil war at the price of refusal. The two armies have been engaged in the city's outskirts but the resistance of the northern forces has not been broken.

WASHINGTON — Far Eastern observers believe China's current [illegible] constitutes part of a "vicious circle" of turmoil tending to throw the country further into the power of Japan

Rehnquist: A New Boss At the Court

By Benno C. Schmidt

This is the first of two articles.

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — President Reagan's chance to reshape the U.S. Supreme Court presented itself at last, and he seized it in a way that signals a [illegible] shed in the court's history.

With Chief Justice Warren Burger's announcement that he will step down at the end of the court's current term, the president's nomination of Associate Justice William Rehnquist to become chief justice and of Antonin Scalia to become an associate justice are plainly designed to produce seismic change in the content of American constitutional law and in the role of the Supreme Court in the political system.

Despite the prospects for major change, one assumes that, given the exceptional ability and unquestioned integrity of the two men, Senate confirmation will be quick and easy.

The naming of a new chief justice induces a special sense of impending change. Partly this is symbolic. Only since the fourth chief justice, the comparable John Marshall, put his nationalist stamp on the court during his seminal 34-year tenure from 1801 to 1835, periods in the court's history have tended to be identified by the tenures of chief justices.

The court is the symbol of continuity in American government, the constitutional embodiment of the Constitution — which is, as Madison once said, "intended to endure for ages to come." It is insulated from electoral rhythms, outlasting administrations and large enough in membership of nine so as almost never to be recast in a stroke. The chief justice is the personal embodiment of this sense of continuity.

Alongside 40 presidents, the United States has had only 15 chief justices. Several, in addition to [illegible]

William Rehnquist has the qualities to be an influential chief justice

shall, have served across entire eras of the nation's development. Chief Justice Burger, after all, served along with four presidents during 17 years of extraordinary political volatility.

Beyond longevity and symbolism, some chief justices have by intellect, personal force or ability to capture the nation's constitutional ideals and anxieties dominated the work of the court as a whole during their tenures. One thinks of the impact of Chief Justices Marshall and Roger Brooke Taney in the long sweep of history, the successive tenures from 1801 to 1835 of William Howard Taft in the 1920s, of Charles Evans Hughes in the 1930s and, of course, of Chief Justice Earl Warren in the 1950s and '60s.

A chief justice is only one vote and vote among nine, to be sure. But he has the power to preside over the conferences that set the court's docket, to canvass the merits of cases for discussion, to assign majority opinions and dissents and to speak out on the questions of federal law and jurisdiction can be profoundly influential tools in the hands of a chief justice who will use them.

Will William Rehnquist come to be associated with the great chief justices? Will he lead the court to a vision of constitutional law such that grips the nation, to decisions that summon up in an enduring way deep constitutional idealism?

Justice Rehnquist is a person of extraordinary intellectual power and utter confidence in his own constitutional convictions. Like the man who once served as law clerk, Justice Robert H. Jackson, he is a masterly writer with a sharp and sarcastic pen. He is also a warm and engaging person, without pretense. Despite his rigid and systematic constitutional ideology, he has an open and playful manner in discussions. He is a shrewd tactician in the arts of persuasion. He has the qualities of intellect, strength of conviction and personality to be an influential chief justice.

The question is whether his reactionary constitutional vision is out of touch with that of his colleagues and the temper of the times, that all his powers of intellect and personality cannot overcome the essential isolation that has been the overriding characteristic of his service on the court to date. Partly, of course, this question turns on who his colleagues are and will be.

The writer, president-designate of Yale University, was dean of the Columbia University Law School from 1984 to 1986. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

OPINION

Gary Hart's Foreign Policy Is Coherent, Provocative

By William Safire

SARATOGA, Florida — Gary Hart is the front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination. What his serious man said — in 21,000 fairly well-chosen words in lectures last week — may be U.S. foreign policy in 1989.

He calls his approach "enlightened engagement." The second word was chosen to assure students of foreign policy that "Come Home, America" neoGovernism is no longer his creed, and that he envisions the United States engaged in the world power game. The modifier "enlightened" is intended to shift the approach, differentiating the Hart way from the Reagan way.

Concern with being labeled isolationist permeates the document. Responding to Jeane Kirkpatrick's scorn of "blame America firsters," Senator Hart of Colorado denounces a "credit Russia first" mentality, attacking containment as one overboard. This shot is a mistake. Jimmy Carter complained of "an inordinate fear of communism" and discovered in Afghanistan that the fear was well founded — but Mr. Hart is entitled to try out a few ripostes.

To establish Kennedyesque bona fides, he studs his criticism of U.S. policy in Central America with: "If any nation in the region were to allow itself to become a new Soviet base, we would be compelled to take any action necessary, including the use of military force, to remove those bases." This engaged posture is weakened with a Weinbergerian caveat against unpopular wars.

On using economic pressure for political ends, he seems to stand with Ronald Reagan against the use of muscle. He frowns at punishing aggression with a grain embargo and agrees with Europe's that sanctions don't work.

But Mr. Hart makes two exceptions: He would save America's oil industry and avert a comeback by the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries with an import fee, and he would apply more pressure with African sanctions. He devotes much thought to international economic policy. By blasting protectionism, he enlists labor support for issue-silent Governor Mario Cuomo of New York.

On dealing with the Russians, linkage would be out: No matter what they do, a President Hart would pursue arms control negotiations on the theory that the United States gain from these agreements. He derides "star wars" just as the Russians are making concessions because of U.S. defense-shield plans.

On waking up America's allies to the need for sharing the defense burden, Mr. Hart is in sync with the future. "Enlightened engagement must also strengthen our alliances and friendships by basing them on equality rather than dependency." That is a tactful way of saying that America should pull its troops out of Europe and of calling on Europeans to increase their ground forces. "We are not the Romans. We do not intend to stay in Germany for 300 years."

Hail, Gary! Legions of realists know that no conventional deterrent exists in Europe. Three hundred and thirty thousand Americans man a Maginot Line intended only as a trigger for a U.S. nuclear attack on the Soviet Union if the Russians invade Europe. As Henry Kissinger and others are saying, that theory is hopelessly outdated. U.S. policy is frozen because too many hard-liners in the United States think a pullout would dispirit the West Europeans, and because too many soft-liners are afraid to be called "isolationist" for saying that the emperor of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is wearing no clothes.

Mr. Hart ameliorates his proposal with promises of consultation and an offer of air and sea defense support. But he is dead right when he says, "The cordon defense is a continuing reason for our low nuclear threshold in Europe." Europe needs operational ground combat reserves, enough men to be called up quickly to resist a nonnuclear attack. If West Germans and Frenchmen are unwilling to organize that, then Europe deserves to go down the drain. (I am putting it plainly; read Mr. Hart for soothing diplomatic exhortations.)

Hard-liners and right-wingers can get away with candor on NATO reform, and on the need for the Japanese to replace U.S. troops in Korea. Accommodationists have a harder time, as they are more vulnerable to charges of isolationism or squishiness.

But there stands Mr. Hart on the line, wrong about some things, right about others, more coherent and provocative than most. He has forthrightly taken out his card in the Conceptual Framework Union. What other candidate has done as much?

The New York Times.

The Round File Has Its Uses During the Great Decades

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — When the novelist and playwright Thornton Wilder turned 60 years old in 1957, Justice Felix Frankfurter wired him: "Welcome to the Great Decades!" Wilder himself decided to take advantage of the "new privileges" he thought due anyone who had lasted that long.

"I hereby serve notice on the schoolchildren of America," he announced in The Boston Herald. "Now that I have reached 60 years old I'm going to dump all their letters in the incinerator without reading them."

I have myself just entered the Great Decades, but have not been much tormented by schoolchildren's letters — which may symbolize the difference in literature and journalism. I nevertheless intend, in the spirit of Thornton Wilder, to avail myself of certain perks of age that I regard as only modest compensation for much of what arrives in the mailbags emblazoned with my name.

To those of more recent vintage, these resolutions may seem unduly harsh. But to a man bearing the trace galls of six decades and suddenly only five years away from Social Security, they seem reasonable and just.

I hereby serve notice that I will no longer answer any letter that demands that I go back to Russia where I belong. Nor will I pay any attention to lectures, usually written in longhand on front and back of five or six pages, detailing every evil of Communist Russia — real and imagined — back to 1918, a history of which the letter writer always declares the column writer ignorant.

Any missive addressed to "Dear Tommy," which not even my mother dared call me after the first time, will be summarily torn in shreds.

MEANWHILE

No effort will be made to decipher postcards with every square inch covered in infinitesimal scrawl.

I shall promptly throw away all letters alleging that I must want some member of my family to be raped, since I am opposed to the death penalty.

Letters from "liberals" deploring my criticism of the Jeffersonian democrats who they think govern Nicaragua will be paper-clipped to letters from "conservatives" deploring my criticism of Ronald Reagan's efforts to install a Nicaraguan government of his own choosing. This will facilitate the depositing of both in the round file.

On top of them will go any letters that question my patriotism for criticizing the president — any president, usually called "our president" — for anything.

I am devising a one-sentence form letter to send to all those who assert that I write only what the publisher of The Times and/or the advertisers in The Times tell me to write. The form will read as follows: "Somebody is signing your name to idiotic letters."

The same form will go to readers asserting that the only reason the press publishes alarming news and reports on business scandals is that such stories "sell papers."

Letters from professional Southerners who write haughtily that the Civil War was really the War Between the States or the War for Southern Independence will evoke only a stony silence.

I have a match and a big ashtray ready for any letter alleging that I must be anti-Semitic because (a) I do not condemn all Palestinians everywhere for any act of terrorism anywhere, and (b) I consider the Israeli government as fallible as any other collection of mortals.

I shall ignore letters from feminists who see a calculated insult to their sex, rather than a writer's dilemma, in grammatical constructions that do not specifically include both sexes. Ditto letters from piggish men complaining about competition from uppity women.

The incinerator awaits letters declaring that opposition to nuclear war is surrender to communism, that "big government" is responsible for everything from George Steinbrenner to herpes, and that the only reason people are hungry in the United States is that they are too lazy to eat.

All this will dispose of most of my mail, allowing me to proceed into the Great Decades without too many stomach upsets and nervous disorders.

But I have reserved, finally, a special fate — requiring plumbing — for letters asserting that I am a dupe of the Communists, the liberals, the Democrats, the Eastern Establishment, the radicals, the blacks or the secular humanists. The fact is, folks, these columns are my own fault.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Khomeini Is Shifting the Blame for Economic Failure

Regarding the report "Shift to Right Gets Support of Khomeini" (June 11):

The underlying reasons for the rather sudden intervention of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in favor of private enterprise, after more than seven years of near state control of trade and other economic activities, should be viewed as more than a "shift to the right."

His intervention comes when, as a consequence of the dramatic fall in the price of oil, Iran's income for the year is expected to fall by some $10 billion. Dependence on imported food to feed the people is at an all-time high, and prospects of an end to the costly war with Iraq seem nowhere in sight.

Ayatollah Khomeini's recent remarks are nothing more than a cynical attempt to shift responsibility for economic failures away from the government, in the full knowledge that in present circumstances there is little that the private sector can do to alleviate the economic ills of the nation, which are a consequence of seven years of mismanagement and corruption.

BEHROOZ SHAFIEI.
London.

The Labor Party Improves

William Pfaff's opinion column "Thatcher Totters But Where Is Labor?" *(June 13)* gives a simplistic view of British politics. It is worrying that this syndicated article will be appearing across the United States and give Americans a jaundiced view of Britain and the prospects of the Labor Party.

While Labor does have its problems, seasoned political columnists in Britain recognize a marked shift in the party's fortunes under the current leader, Neil Kinnock. His concerted efforts to separate the party from the small minority of the far left are beginning to have success. It is a well tried technique of Margaret Thatcher and others in the Tory Party to smear the Labor Party as a bunch of loony socialists with policies more akin to those in Eastern Europe than in the Western democracies.

Labor does have its problems, and is not guaranteed victory in the next elections. It is, however, in much better shape than Mr. Pfaff would suggest.

DAVID CRAVER.
Lewes, Britain.

In Praise of a Soccer Striker

Regarding the chanting of "Butragueño presidente" by Spanish fans, you comment in your sports section *(June 20)*: "Spain's head of state is King Juan Carlos I. There is no president." But we commonly refer to the prime minister as *presidente del gobierno.*

The chanting in Madrid in praise of striker Emilio Butragueño, after his four goals against Denmark at the World Cup in Mexico on June 18, was an allusion to the campaign for the Spanish general elections of June 22.

D. SALES.
Barcelona.

The frequent faking of injury in the World Cup matches has been an unsportsmanlike nuisance. The referee should be empowered to send fakers off the field for five minutes.

YVES MENON.
Rijswijk, Netherlands.

'Mother's Last Goodbye'

I would like to register my surprise and distaste at the photograph and caption under the heading "Mother's Last Goodbye" *(June 12)*.

In the company of hundreds of other women, I was drawn to the picture to read with horror the caption below. This type of sensational journalism is to be expected in the "yellow press" but hardly befits a newspaper of the standing of the International Herald Tribune.

GERALDINE GAULT.
Maidenhead, Britain.

SCIENCE

Brains of Young Change Rapidly, Studies Show

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Evidence is mounting from a variety of fields that the human brain undergoes significantly more physiological reorganization in early adolescence than had been previously understood.

One study has found that the brains of children from age 3 to 11 use twice as much energy as the brains of adults. From age 11 to 14 brain metabolic activity gradually declines to the adult level. Another study has found evidence that there are twice as many synaptic connections — sites where the treelike branches of brain cells meet up — in certain regions of children's brains than in those of adults. The number of synapses seems to fall by half in early adolescence.

A third body of research has determined that children get twice as much deep sleep as adults. Again, from age 11 to 14, there is a profound change as adolescents move into adult sleep patterns.

Although further research is needed to confirm the transformation in early adolescence, the findings coincide with a dominant theme that has been emerging in neurobiology over the last decade: that the developing nervous system undergoes major regressive events as it matures. Scientists have observed the phenomenon of the pruning away or elimination of vast numbers of neurons, axons and synapses at different stages of life.

The new studies offer the first direct evidence of such a phenomenon in adolescence, and present these changes as an essential part of the process that catapults a child into adulthood.

The findings have particular significance in understanding the nature and importance of changing sleep patterns in adolescence and especially in understanding the evolving patterns of readiness for learning. Why, for example, do some kinds of simple learning come faster for children than adults? Why, on the other hand, do children generally not begin until early adolescence to conceptualize, to acquire the cognitive ability to grasp the nature of ideas and carry that through to the solution of a complex problem?

The phenomenon also provides insights into how environmental experience shapes the biological architecture of the brain. Moreover, the new findings offer clues as to why children tend to recover brain functions after injury, whereas adults, or even adolescents, may not. And some scientists believe that a defect in this maturing process may underlie brain disorders such as schizophrenia.

The most recent evidence that the brain may reorganize in adolescence comes from the positron emission tomography laboratory at the University of California at Los Angeles. PET scanners measure biological activity of the brain and other organs. A radioactive form of sugar is injected into the bloodstream and passes into the brain. The more-active neurons, or brain cells, metabolize more sugar. The scanner senses active vs. inactive areas of the brain and creates a comparative picture of the brain's metabolic activity.

Dr. Harry T. Chugani, a pediatric neurologist at UCLA, said more than 100 children had had PET scans at UCLA in the last year or so because of suspected neurological disorders. Of these, he said, he selected for study 23 whose problems were temporary and who were "reasonably representative of normal children."

"As we ran kids through the PET scan," Dr. Chugani said, "we kept seeing high metabolic rates. I checked and re-checked the program but kept getting high values. Then I decided maybe this was normal."

He concluded that in the first year of life, the metabolic rate of the brain is about two-thirds that of the adult. By age 2, the rate is equal to the adult's, with rapid increases occurring in the cerebral cortex, where higher brain functions are co-ordinated. By age 3 or 4, the metabolic rate of a child's brain is about twice that of an adult, again with the most pronounced activity in the cortex, Dr. Chugani said.

By age 6 or 7, a child's brain is equal in weight and volume to the adult brain, yet it uses twice as much energy. The brain stays supercharged until age 10 or 11, Dr. Chugani said. Then the metabolic activity begins to fall until it again reaches the adult rate at about age 13 or 14.

Dr. Chugani presented his findings at a recent meeting of the American Academy of Neurology in New Orleans and is scheduled to give more talks this fall.

In the scientific literature he came upon the work of Dr. Peter Huttenlocher, a professor of pediatrics and neurology at the University of Chicago. Dr. Huttenlocher is a pioneer in the difficult task of counting synaptic connections in human post-mortem brain tissue. In a paper in 1979, he reported that density of synapses in parts of the child's cortex was much higher than in the adult. Whereas children have more than 15 trillion synapses per cubic millimeter of a particular brain region, adults may have fewer than 10 trillion.

Dr. Chugani realized that the extra connections in the child would use more energy, which would be reflected in the PET scan data. In early adolescence, there might be an elimination of excessive or little-used synapses, leading to a functional stabilization of the brain and lower energy demands.

In a telephone interview, Dr. Huttenlocher said his work correlated quite well with the metabolic data from the PET scans. "There seems to be a striking elimination of synapses in late childhood and early adolescence," he said.

Nevertheless, other scientists, being cautious, say it may be premature to infer a direct relationship between metabolic activity and the number of synapses. "There is great room for error and the jury is out," said Dr. Jess Lichtman, a neuroscientist at Washington University in St. Louis.

Dr. Irwin Feinberg, a psychiatrist at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, has long believed that the adolescent brain undergoes a dramatic reorganization. In measuring sleep patterns of people of all ages, he found that newborns began life with very rudimentary brain wave patterns. By age 2, however, the brain has acquired a pattern of sleep like that in adults, with cycles that include periods of dreaming and of deep sleep from which it is very difficult to awaken people.

Dr. Feinberg found that children from about age 2 through 10 experience twice as much deep sleep as adults. Then from the age of 11 to 14, the time spent in deep sleep declines by 50 percent.

He believes the more metabolically active child's brain would require more deep sleep. If the adolescent brain had fewer connections, as Dr. Huttenlocher proposed, it would need less sleep, Dr. Feinberg said. As a child enters adolescence, he said, total sleep duration declines by about two hours.

The nervous system develops progressively as well as regressively. Progressive events include the growth and migration of neurons — including the production of connectors called axons that reach out to other neurons — and the development of synapses, the gatekeepers of brain activity.

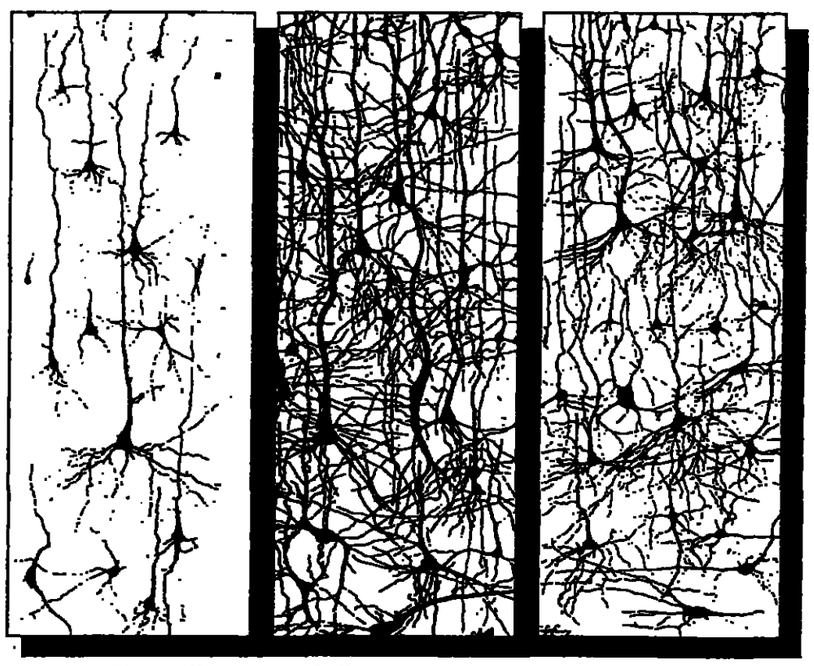
Max Cowan, a neuroscientist at the Salk Institute in La Jolla, California, said that in every animal studied, neurons, axons and synapses are at first overproduced in animals and then eliminated.

Dr. Philip Nelson, chief of the laboratory of developmental neurobiology at the National Institute of Child Health and Development in Bethesda, Maryland, said well-used neurons and synaptic connections seemed to release nerve growth factors, substances that help insure their survival.

Dr. Cowan, who is also studying nerve growth factors, said there was real, Darwinian competition among nerve cells in the developing embryo. The ones that die are not necessarily aberrant in terms of making wrong connections, he said. Instead, survival seems dependent on successful competition for trophic, or nourishing, factors that are in short supply.

In an evolutionary sense, a highly dynamic brain makes sense. "You are born into a situation where you don't know exactly what connections you'll need," Dr. Feinberg said. "You have essentially a decade to determine what you're going to use."

In this view, the child's brain develops virtually all potentially useful neural interconnections by age 2. But it is childhood experience that shapes the architecture of the brain, strengthening the neural circuits that are used and ultimately sacrificing those that are not used.



The proliferation and decline of synaptic connections in children.

IN BRIEF

Low-Salt Danger After Surgery Noted

BOSTON (WP) — Some women die or suffer brain damage after routine surgery because of an easily preventable episode of low blood sodium, a study of 15 such cases concludes. "I can't estimate how common it is," Dr. Allen I. Arieff of the University of California at San Francisco says, "but I think a lot of people who have elective surgery die from this, and few people ever suspect the cause."

Surgical patients are commonly given intravenous sugar water after surgery to provide nourishment and prevent dehydration. But in some women, surgery triggers a hormonal response that forces the body to retain water. That, combined with the extra intravenous fluid, dilutes the sodium in the blood and throws the body's chemistry out of balance. Routine intravenous use of a salt solution after surgery would prevent the condition, Dr. Arieff writes in the current New England Journal of Medicine.

Herpes Cure Advance Is Reported

MONTREAL (Combined Dispatches) — A team of researchers has reported the discovery of a natural substance that appears to be able to block the spread of genital herpes, but the scientists at Notre Dame Hospital Research Center and the Montreal Cancer Institute said the substance has only been tested so far in laboratory cultures.

Nevertheless, Dr. Paul Brazeau, head of neuroendocrinology at Notre Dame, said at a press conference that the development is the first step toward a cure. "We've discovered an active agent that can kill the essential enzymes of the virus," he said.

The researchers discovered that a peptide, a combination of amino acids making up one of the two proteins in the viral enzyme, can inhibit the activity of the enzyme itself when properly applied. He said it could take up to five years of further tests before commercial peptides — likely in the form of a cream — become available to the general public.

Meanwhile, the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta reported that the number of cases of genital herpes in the United States may be 15 times greater than two decades ago. It said private physicians were consulted about genital herpes an estimated 450,570 times in 1984, up from 29,560 in 1966. *(UPI, AP)*

Addictiveness of Nicotine Is Stressed

BOSTON (AP) — Even though most people know that smoking is unhealthy, many do not realize that the habit causes addiction that may be as hard to escape as heroin abuse, according to the authors of a new report. The report, issued by the Harvard School of Public Health, said tobacco — including cigarettes, snuff and chewing tobacco — and opiates such as heroin cause strong physical dependence. Users of both suffer withdrawal symptoms when they try to end the habit and often fail to give up for good. "Indeed," the report said, "many parallels can be drawn between tobacco and opium (from which heroin is derived) which are alarming and should alert us to the reality of the situation." The report stated that tobacco is responsible for 350,000 deaths a year — 10 times more than all hard drugs taken together.

The Harvard report, which involved no new research but was based on a review of earlier studies, noted that former smokers are as likely as former heroin users to take up their old habit again.

In another report, a Harvard researcher said that people who smoke more than one pack of cigarettes a day may be more than four times as likely to get Alzheimer's disease than non-smokers. The findings, based on a one-year study of Massachusetts military veterans, are the first to suggest a link between tobacco and the disease that destroys the brain's ability to function. Stuart L. Shalat, an epidemiologist at Harvard University who conducted the study, reported the findings at the annual meeting of the Society for Epidemiologic Research in Pittsburgh.

Scientists Skeptical of 'Anti-Fat' Pill

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Development of an "anti-fat" pill that could control obesity is unlikely, a Nobel laureate and other scientists have said of a report that University of Washington researchers believe insulin could be the key to such a drug.

"It doesn't make sense," Dr. Rosalyn Yalow, who won the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1977, said in a telephone interview from New York. "I do not believe that if you give somebody an insulin-containing pill, or one that mimics the hormone's effect, that this will affect appetite control."

Dr. Samuel Bessman, pharmacology and nutrition chairman at the University of Southern California, said researchers who speculated that their study of insulin's role in the body opens the way for such a pill are engaging in "hype . . . unjustified by their data." Except for stimulants with harmful side effects, "There is no such thing as a pill that will stop people from overeating," he said.

Sexual Rivalry Among the Orchids

NEW YORK (NYT) — Sexual competition among flowers is usually more subtle, but scientists studying neotropical orchids from the genus Catasetum have found the male orchids use an aggressive tactic to beat out their male rivals in the pollination of females.

Plants in this genus are either male or female, and the flowers of each sex differ considerably in their structure and appearance. Foraging bees crawl into male orchids to collect perfumes. Brushing against the orchid's antennae, the bee triggers an explosive discharge of a pollen mass that adheres to its back, report Gustavo A. Romero and Craig E. Nelson of Indiana University, who watched the orchids and bees in Venezuela.

Once they have discharged their store of pollen, the male flowers wilt, but they have already gotten a leg up on other males in the struggle to reproduce. The bees apparently dislike the forcible emplacement of pollen; once having been burdened with a pollen load, they avoid feeding in any more male flowers. Then, when they forage inside female orchids, the pollen mass may lodge in the female flower's stigmatic cleft. Once pollinated, the cleft swells shut, so the female receives pollen from only one male flower, the biologists report in the journal Science.

SPORTS

Managers Reflect Stark Contrasts in Semifinalists' Personalities

By Jon Henderson
Reuters

MEXICO CITY — Sport offers few harsher contrasts than the fate awaiting the winning and losing teams in Wednesday's World Cup semifinals.

West Germany was playing France in Guadalajara, and Argentina and Belgium were meeting in Mexico City's Azteca Stadium with the prize for the victors a place in Sunday's final, the major sporting event of 1986.

For the losers, the reward will be a date in Puebla on Saturday in the heartbreak match of the tournament, the playoff for third place. It is a match that attracts little interest and for the players, after defeat in the semifinals, requires a major act of will even to put their boots on.

The unforgiving nature of defeat can be felt most keenly by the managers and coaches. Many players who competed in the 1986 finals will be remembered for their deeds, but only one of the men in charge of the 24 teams will go down in soccer history.

The four men who before Wednesday's semifinals were vying to succeed Enzo Bearzot, the urbane manager of Italy's 1982 World Cup-winning side, were Henri Michel of France, Franz Beckenbauer of West Germany, Carlos Bilardo of Argentina and Guy Thys of Belgium.

If France were to win the Cup it would mean success at an unusually early age for Michel. At the age of 38 Michel is younger than Cesar Luis Menotti who was approaching his 40th birthday when he guided Argentina to the 1978 championship.

But Michel is the first to concede that he inherited a team already equipped to win the title. "I want to assure Michel Hidalgo this victory is also his," said Michel when he spotted his predecessor at a news conference following France's quarterfinal victory over Brazil.

Hidalgo put together the current French team, took them to the 1982 World Cup semifinals and two years later ended his reign as manager by winning the European championship, France's first major soccer success.

Michel's easy ride to managerial success contrasts with the tribulations encountered by the other three managers.

In 1984 Beckenbauer took over a team in turmoil after a dismal European championship in which West Germany failed to get past the group round in defense of its title.

Beckenbauer, who won the World Cup as a player in 1974, has found managing little easier than his predecessor, Jupp Derwall. West Germans still look back fondly to the days of Helmut Schoen's 14-year reign, which included four World Cup finals.

Beckenbauer has been aware of the pressures on him in Mexico and indicated he would have resigned if his team had not made it to the quarterfinals. There was no guarantee that he would be any more secure if his side were to lose Wednesday.

[Beckenbauer is no stranger to controversy; as a player he frequently found himself at odds with West German team officials, Agence France-Presse reported.

[But he is finding the criticism he receives as a manager much worse. "Even when I was criticized as a player, it's nothing to what I have to put up with now," he said.]

But not even Beckenbauer endured the criticism before the finals that was directed at Bilardo.

Shortly before arriving in Mexico, the Argentine coach was even rumored to be in danger of losing his job, accused of steering a rudderless ship.

After achieving success here, Bilardo, a noted hard man when he was a player, was asked to answer his critics.

"I am not a vengeful man," he replied.

At 63, Guy Thys has been in charge of the Belgian national side for 10 years. During this time Belgian soccer was rocked by a domestic bribery scandal that deprived the national team of several key players.

It was Thys's steady leadership that kept the damage done by the scandal to a minimum and ultimately took his country to the Azteca Stadium on Wednesday for the most important game in the history of Belgian soccer.

■ **Coincidence Bothers Thys**

Thys has refused to comment on the controversial calls by referees during the World Cup, but he pointed to a coincidence going into Wednesday's game against Argentina, The Associated Press reported from Toluca.

"When we played Mexico in Azteca Stadium in our opening match, we had an Argentine referee, now we are playing Argentina there and we have a Mexican official. Let's hope things work out better than they did before," he said.

Carlos Esposito was the referee in Belgium's first-round match against Mexico, which the Mexicans won, 2-1.

Antonio Marquez is the referee Wednesday.

The Associated Press

West Germany's Franz Beckenbauer
. . . took over a team in turmoil.

Lionel Cironneau/The Associated Press

France's Henri Michel (right) with William Ayache
. . . inherited a team equipped to win the title.

Young Argentine Star Loses His Luster at Cu

By Andrew Warshaw
The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Claudio Borghi came into the World Cup as Argentina's top prospect since Diego Maradona four years ago.

Borghi, 21, was picked for the national team after just 20 first division games with Argentinos Juniors and was expected to make the centerforward position in Mexico his own, taking over the main role up front whenever Maradona was tightly marked or absorbing the close attention of opposing defenders.

But instead of proving the perfect foil for Maradona, Borghi never settled into any kind of rhythm and was dropped from the team after playing two anonymous first-round games.

His only previous experience of the world stage came in last season's world club championship when his team was beaten by Juventus of Italy on penalties in Tokyo.

One of the players on the Juventus team that day was the French captain, Michel Platini, who was overawed by what he saw.

"He is always hunting, ready for the kill, brilliant with one-twos," Platini said afterwards. "His right leg can be like a brush or a knife."

The expected combination of Maradona and Borghi had world soccer writers extolling Argentina's attack even before a ball was kicked in Mexico.

Argentine coach Carlos Bilardo also viewed the prospect with excitement. "With Maradona and Borghi we will break through any defense," Bilardo predicted.

But instead of emerging as the revelations of the Wor Borghi proved a big disa ment. After playing again fending champion Italy in th nament opener and later Bulgaria, Borghi was dropp the lineup. For Wednesday final against Belgium, Borg not even on the bench.

The reason for Borghi's fall from grace is more to d his immaturity and pers than his ability.

In a warm-up game i France before the World C was sent off for a pointles which did not endear him to tine officials. On another oc he quit the squad, claiming not emotionally well.

In the Latin mold of flam soccer players, the intro Borghi is an emotional outs

A Mormon, he shuns the temptations that come wit an international soccer star a gone on record as saying he interested in money or wom

Jokes about the young s private life — or lack of it — been made on Argentine tele

A few months before the Cup, Borghi was again unvei the center of attraction in t gentine media, which repor a man had showed up at B house claiming to be his fat several years ago.

These and other off-the-fi tivities did little to help Bor tle into the role of the i plished international strik show the world what he can

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National Team's Success Attracting Stars to Franc

By Robert Philip
Reuters

GUADALAJARA, Mexico — Whatever will have happened to France in the World Cup there is no doubt that many of the most talented players in world soccer will continue to be attracted by the high standards of the French league.

France already holds the European and Olympic championships.

However, the French have yet to enjoy any tangible success at club level in Europe although Reims (1955 and 1956) and Saint Etienne (1975) did reach the final of the Champion's Club.

Part of the reason could be that traditionally some of the best French players have been lured abroad to play for Europe's top clubs, a trend started by Raymond Kopa when he joined Real Madrid in the 1950s.

But the national team's success has fired the ambition of France's leading clubs and a number of expensive World Cup imports will be starring in the French first division next season.

Urugnay's Enzo Francescoli has joined Racing Club de Paris for $2.5 million, where he will be joined by West Germany's Pierre Littbarski. Soren Lerby of Denmark will be with Monaco and Littbarski's West German teammate Karlheinz Förster is bound for Olympique Marseille.

[Olympique Marseille has also signed two Yugoslavs — the country's 1985 player of the year, Blaz Sliskovic, and coach Zarko Olarevic, Agence France-Presse has reported.

[Sliskovic, 27, a striker received special permission to leave Yugoslavia, where players are not normally allowed to sign for foreign clubs until they are 28.]

"To a soccer player the French first division seems more congenial than the Italian or Spanish," Francescoli said.

"The national team is a wonderful advertisement for the game in France and I would expect more and more top players to move there in the future."

Morocco's Mohammed Timoumi is holding talks with two French clubs and there is talk that Brazilian striker Careca, Scotland defender Richard Gough and England forward Peter Beardsley may join the trend to France as clubs such as champions Paris St. Germain, Bordeaux and Nantes attempt to sign star players before the new season.

There is every reason to suppose there will be another rush of transfers after the Mexico Wor just as there was following t tournament in Spain when tus led the way by paying million for French midfield chel Platini and Polish strike niew Boniek.

Italian clubs were lini check books in hand, four ye and signed Brazil's entire Cup midfield — Zico (U Socrates (Fiorentina), T Cerezo and Falcão (both As well, Torino signed B back Junior.

Although Italy will not all more imports until the end coming season, next week start a similar transfer ma round in Europe with South cans again the leading targ

Brazilian midfielder Bi been linked with AC Milan with Argentina's Claudio while several Mexican play known to be keen to follow Sánchez to Europe.

"There isn't a single American who wouldn't ju the chance of playing in Eu Francescoli said. "Apart fr financial security it is a di style of play which can only benefit to a professional ins polishing his skills."

Bundesliga clubs, who ha an increasing number of su players as Karl-Heinz Rum igge (Inter Milan) lured a will also be on the lookout fo fresh, exciting talent to help falling attendance.

The Associated Press

Enzo Francescoli . . . national team has sold French game.

But Italy's Money Remains Key Lur

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Diego Maradona and Michel Platini not only are World Cup rivals and contenders for the tag of "best soccer player in the world."

They also have something else in common; week in, week out, they parade their skills in a soccer league that has become recognised as one of the most competitive in the world — the Italian League.

There is more money in the Italian league than just about any other and that means that Italian clubs can afford to lure some of the best players in world with lucrative contracts and appealing life-styles.

Italian clubs have three sources of income.

● Attendance revenues, which yield up to 7 million dollars per team per season.

● Sponsorships and television rights that provide the richest clubs with up to $2 million a year.

● A number of wealthy individuals, usually club presidents, also help to support clubs, particularly in the purchasing of big name players.

That is why Argentina's Maradona can make $2.5 million a year with Napoli, combining his Napoli salary with personal endorsements.

France's Platini is estimated to earn slightly less with Juventus of Turin, the richest club of them all.

Since the ban on foreign players competing in Italy was lifted in 1980 and all First Division, or Serie A, clubs, can field two foreig players.

More than 40 foreign p currently active in the coun cluding a number with Si teams

Juventus leads the way in seas signings. It already has and Danish forward Michae drup in its lineup and earli month spent $4 million on pool's Welsh international Ian Rush.

Juventus has arranged to Rush back to Liverpool nex son if the import limit is not

Scottish captain Graeme Sc (Sampdoria of Genoa), Edi Brazil (Udinese of Udine) Hans-Peter Briegel (Verona) among other big names starred in Italy last year.

FIFA Criticizes Mexican Organizers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — A top official of FIFA, soccer's world governing body, was quoted on Wednesday as criticizing the Mexican World Cup organizers but stressing "we certainly would go again to Mexico."

FIFA secretary general, Joseph S. Blatter, told the Zurich Tages-Anzeiger newspaper,that he was "very happy" with the World Cup from a sports point of view.

"I am not happy with the way it was organized," he said. "It was disappointing for me that we still were confronted with problems and that the FIFA professionals again and again had to help out."

He said "FIFA will have to exercise even more influence on the local organizers of the next World Cup."

He objected to first-round tickets being sold in a series rather than individually. "The stadiums were half empty and that hurt me very much."

□

While the four World Cup survivors planned strategies for the semifinals on Wednesday, tournament organizers announced that the 1986 tournament has set an attendance record of 2,111,931.

The attendance for the 48 matches up to and including the quarterfinals has surpassed the 2,109,723 spectators at the complete 1982 World Cup finals in in Spain — the previous record — the Mexico organizing committee said.

However, the official figures for Mexico are based on ticket sales and in several cases have been strongly at variance with the actual attendances.

□

Brazil's beaten World Cup team missed the heroes welcome planned by fans in Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday because officials feared the players would be booed.

Hundreds of supporters, chanting and singing to the sound of samba bands, arrived at Rio de Janeiro's international airport at dawn to greet the team, eliminated by France after a penalty shoot-out in Saturday's quarterfinal.

However, the team was whisked by bus out of a side entrance direct to the Maracana stadium to be reunited with their families.

Disappointed by the officials' action, the disconsolate fans ed away. "A hero is still a he defeat as well as in victory," said.

□

The French team may ea additional bonus should Fr win the World Cup — a trip with President François Mi rand aboard a supersonic corde jetliner.

A team source told United International in Guadalajara, ico, that it has not been confir but Mitterrand was expected to Mexico City aboard an France Concorde to watch the 29 final should France defeat Germany on Wednesday.

□

France's audiovisual wo quickly realized that their plu strike for Wednesday was a take.

They called off the strike to sure that television viewers able to see the France-West many semifinal.

The unions are protes against the government's p sell the country's top televisio tion, TF1, to private interests

(AP, AFP, Reuters, U

WORLD CUP NOTES

SPORTS

Connors: Too Well-Served

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Jimmy Connors had been through this before. He had been in trouble, had even been pushed to the edge. But always he had found an escape. With his swaggering, pugnacious approach to tennis, he would stare down an upset-minded opponent, almost talk him out of winning.

Not this time.

In 15 years at the Wimbledon championships, Connors had never failed to reach the round of 16. But on Tuesday night, Connors exited Wimbledon in the first round, served out of the tournament by Robert Seguso, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (10-8).

Connors and Seguso went to work in the early evening on court No. 1. Seguso, 23, is ranked No. 31 in the world, but at 6-foot-3 (1.90 meters) and an excellent volleyer, is a threat on grass. Last year, as a qualifier, he reached the round of 16 here.

But this was different. "Is this my best win?" he said, echoing a question. "Yeah, I would say so. Connors. At Wimbledon. That's pretty good."

Amazing is more like it. Connors had not lost a first-round match in a grand-slam tournament since the 1973 French Open.

Connors, two months shy of 34, clearly was not the Connors who has won eight grand-slam titles. Still, the match appeared for a long time to be just another tough one that he would gut out. He was up a service break in the third set and seemingly in command when Seguso began to turn things around.

Seguso smartly chipped a return at Connors's feet to break back to 4-4. Then they proceeded to 6-all and the tie breaker. Seguso began it with an ace, jumped ahead by 2-0 when Connors missed a forehand and controlled the rest of the game with his serve.

By now they had played for two and a half hours, and few people could believe what was happening. Connors, considered by many the greatest returner in the game's history, simply had no answers for Seguso's serve. He was jammed constantly, sprayed the ball often and, when he did get into rallies, he was surprised by Seguso's steadiness.

Seguso had the only break point of the fourth set but missed an easy volley down the line. Another tie breaker. Again Seguso served himself into position to win, with a second-serve ace (making it 5-5), then another winner to lead, 6-5. Match point.

Dusk was closing in, with only about 20 minutes of good light left. If Connors survived the set, they doubtless would have had to finish on Wednesday. Seguso didn't want that — not with the older man having been on the court more than three hours.

Connors served; Seguso chipped and came in. A Connors backhand floated, but Seguso pushed an easy forehand volley wide.

Seguso had match point No. 2 a moment later when he blasted a backhand return down the line. This time, Connors crushed a backhand return and the surprised Seguso punched a tough volley deep. It was 7-7.

Seguso jammed Connors with another serve. Connors netted it. It was 8-7 and match point No. 3. Connors answered with a service winner. But then he pushed a backhand wide and it was match point No. 4.

Seguso served. Once again, Connors's return floated. Seguso closed and slammed an authoritative backhand volley. Lunging, Connors got his racket on the ball, but it wasn't close. The ball landed harmlessly near the stands.

Dave Caulkin/The Associated Press
Jimmy Connors: A hard day's night.

Connors talked calmly and clinically about his loss until the British media began pressing him about whether he would retire.

"That's the trouble with you guys," Connors snarled. "You just don't know what you've got 'til it's gone. All those years you gave [John] McEnroe hell, called him every name in the book and now he's not here and you miss him.

"Well, maybe if I don't come back next year you'll miss me, too."

Lendl Breezes, Jarryd Upset at Wimbledon

The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, England — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl used his powerful serve-and-volley game to breeze past American Marcel Freeman, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, in the second round at the Wimbledon tennis championships on Wednesday, while eighth-seeded Anders Jarryd of Sweden joined the list of upset victims.

Jarryd, a semifinalist here a year ago, was defeated by South African Eddie Edwards, 3-6, 6-4, 7-6, 6-2, in the second round.

Another of last year's semifinalists was also eliminated when sixth-seeded American Kathy Rinaldi lost, 7-6, 6-4, to Nathalie Herreman of France in a first-round women's match.

So after not even three days of play, three of last year's men's semifinalists and one of the women's were out. Losing earlier were two other members of the men's final four in 1985, Americans Kevin Curren and Jimmy Connors.

Another American, 16th-seeded Johan Kriek, also lost, 2-6, 6-3, 7-6, 6-3, to John Sadri of the United States in the second round. Kriek had reached the semifinals of the French Open earlier this month.

The man who lost the French final to Lendl, Sweden's 13th-seeded Mikael Pernfors, finished a lengthy route into the second round with a 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5 victory over American Mike Depalmer.

Other seeds posting victories on the grass courts included No. 4 Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, No. 8 Manuela Maleeva, No. 9 Zina Garrison and No. 10 Gabriela Sabatini among the women, and No. 12 Brad Gilbert among the men.

Lendl took just an hour and 30 minutes to eliminate Freeman. He moved through the first two sets in leisurely fashion, but when Freeman broke his serve to tie third set at 2-2, the Czechoslovak suddenly turned it on. He charged the net after every serve and started booming aces and winners. He volleyed deep into corners and dropped shots just over the net, leaving Freeman sprawled in frustration.

Lendl broke Freeman in the third, fifth and seventh games of the third set and finished the short afternoon on center court on his second match point, a forehand volley that seemed to dig a trench in the grass under Freeman's extended racket.

Pernfors took slightly more than two hours to beat Depalmer — but the match was spread over three days. Rained out on Monday and suspended because of darkness in the fourth set Tuesday, it was hastily inserted between Wednesday's scheduled center-court matches.

The two-time U.S. college champion at the University of Georgia didn't delay the program, getting a crucial service break in the 11th game when play resumed and holding serve for the match. The final point came when Depalmer netted a volley.

Also in the first round, Kohde Kilsh of West Germany beat Japan's Etsuko Inoue, 0-6, 6-1, 6-2; Maleeva won, 6-2, 1-0, when American Kate Gompert retired with a thigh injury; Garrison beat another American, Beverly Bowes, 6-1, 6-4; Sabatini defeated Christine Jolissaint of Switzerland, 6-2, 1-6, 6-4, and Gilbert of the United States downed Australia's Mark Woodforde 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

It was the third consecutive early exit for Jarryd. He was eliminated in the third round at the French Open by Ulf Stenlund and in the first round of the recent Queens Club tournament by Glenn Layendecker.

Kohde-Kilsch won only 17 first-set points, as she lost her serve in the first, third and fifth games. But the second set was all hers. She broke Inoue in the second, fourth and six sets and served out the set to even the match at 1-1, then broke Inoue again in the first, third and fifth games of the final set.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Cocaine Is Confirmed in Death of Bias

BALTIMORE (AP) — University of Maryland basketball star Len Bias died from a dose of cocaine that he had probably snorted only minutes before he collapsed last Thursday in his dormitory room where he was celebrating his new professional career, Maryland's medical examiner said Tuesday.

The cocaine killed Bias by disrupting his brain's electrical activity, causing his heart to begin to beat irregularly and "resulting in the sudden onset of seizures and cardiac arrest," said Dr. John Smialek. The 22-year-old all-American died two days after the Boston Celtics had made him the No. 2 pick in the National Basketball Association draft.

Smialek's autopsy report was turned over to the Prince George's county attorney, Arthur A. Marshall Jr., who is investigating the death.

Biondi Improves Own Freestyle Mark

ORLANDO, Florida (AP) — Matt Biondi broke his own world record in the 100-meter freestyle, covering the distance in 48.74 seconds at the U.S. swimming world championship trials here Tuesday night.

The only swimmer ever to break the 49-second barrier in the event, Biondi bettered his 48.95, set last August.

Quotable

• Ralph Sampson of the Houston Rockets, on the rumors that he is romantically involved with woman pro basketball player Nancy Lieberman: "We know each other; that's it. Don't give my mother anything else to start worrying about." *(LAT)*

SCOREBOARD

World Cup Soccer

Final-Four Statistics

(Through Quarterfinals)

ARGENTINA

Scoring

Player	G
Diego Maradona	3
Jorge Valdano	3
Jorge Burruchaga	1
Pedro Pasculli	1
Oscar Ruggeri	1
Team	9
Opponents	3

Goalkeeping

Player	GP	Min	GA	Avg.
Nery Pumpido	5	450	3	0.60

BELGIUM

Scoring

Player	G
Jan Ceulemans	2
Nico Claesen	2
Enzo Scifo	2
Stephane De Mol	1
Erwin Vandenbergh	1
Frank Vercauteren	1
Daniel Veyt	1
Team	10
Opponents	

Goalkeeping

Player	GP	Min	GA	Avg.
Jean-Marie Pfaff	5	510	3	1.59

FRANCE

Scoring

Player	G
Michel Platini	2
Yannick Stopyra	2
Luis Fernandez	1
Jean-Pierre Papin	1
Dominique Rocheteau	1
Jean Tigana	1
Team	8
Opponents	2

Goalkeeping

Player	GP	Min	GA	Avg.
Joel Bats	5	480	2	0.38

WEST GERMANY

Scoring

Player	G
Klaus Allofs	2
Lothar Matthaus	1
Rudy Voller	1
Team	4
Opponents	4

Goalkeeping

Player	GP	Min	GA	Avs.
Harald Schumacher	5	480	4	005

Schedule

SEMIFINALS
June 25
At Guadalajara: France vs. West Germany
At Mexico City: Belgium vs. Argentina
THIRD PLACE
June 28
At Puebla: Semifinal losers
CHAMPIONSHIP
June 29
At Mexico City: Semifinal winners

TV: Thursday, June 26

Belgium: Highlights and commentary, 8:15 P.M.; Belgium-Argentina, 8:30 P.M. (BRT2).

Britain: World Cup report, 5:35 P.M. (BBC1). World Cup highlights, 5:15 P.M. (ITV).

Denmark: World Cup highlights, 10:30 A.M.; 6:05 P.M. (Danmarks Radio).

France: World Cup report, 12:30 P.M. (TF1); World Cup report, 7:15 P.M. (Antenne 2).

Hong Kong—Friday, June 27: World Cup highlights, 10:30 P.M. (Jade). World Cup highlights, 5:55 P.M. (Pearl).

Japan—Friday, June 27: Belg. vs. Arg., 11:50 (NHK).

West Germany: World Cup special, 6:00 A.M., 1:15 P.M. (ARD).

Tennis

Wimbledon Tournament Results

MEN
First Round

Milan Srejber, Czechoslovakia, def. Eliot Teltscher, U.S., 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-4; Martin Wostenholme, Canada, def. Thierry Champion, France, 6-2, 1-6, 6-7 (4-7), 7-5, 6-3; Slobodan Zivojinovic, Yugoslavia, def. Simon Youl, Australia, 6-4, 6-7 (2-7), 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4; Robert Seguso, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors (3), U.S., 6-3, 3-6, 7-6, 7-6.

Stephen Botfield, Britain, def. Emilio Sanchez, Spain, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3; Greg Holmes, U.S., def. Ricardo Acuna, Chile, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4; Carlos Kirmayr, Brazil, def. Henrik Sundstrom, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Tim Wilkison, U.S., def. Stephen Shaw, Britain, 7-6, 6-7 (4-7), 6-4, 6-4; John Fitzgerald, Australia, def. Andres Gomez (9), Ecuador, 4-1, 3-6, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4; Russell Simpson, New Zealand, def. Barry Moir, South Africa, 7-6 (8-6), 4-6, 6-4, 6-2; Jonas Svensson, Sweden, def. Brian Levine, South Africa, 6-1, 7-6 (7-1), 6-3; Heinz Guenthardt, Switzerland, def. Glenn Layendecker, U.S., 7-5, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1.

Henri Leconte (7), France, def. Ronald Agenor, Haiti, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3; Brad Gilbert (12), U.S., def. Mark Woodforde, Australia, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Mark Kratzmann, Australia, def. Nduka Odizor, Nigeria, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5), 4-6, 8-6.

Mike Leach, U.S., def. Ricki Osterthun, West Germany, 6-3, 7-6 (8-6), 7-6 (7-5); Michael Westphal, West G. 7-6 (9-7). Florin Segarceanu, Romania, 7-5, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 7-6 (9-7); Mikael Pernfors (13), Sweden, def. Mike Depalmer, U.S., 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5; Paul McNamee, Australia, def. Paul Chamberlin, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3); Danie Visser, South Africa, def. Michael Robertson, South Africa, 5-7, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

Second Round

Eddie Edwards, South Africa, def. Anders Jarryd (8), Sweden, 3-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-2), 6-2; Amos Mansdorf, Israel, def. Peter Lundgren, Sweden, 7-6 (7-2), 6-2, 6-2; Ivan Lendl (1), Czechoslovakia, def. Marcel Freeman, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; Matt Anger, U.S., def. Nick Fulwood, Britain, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2; Christo Van Rensburg, South Africa, def. Tim Wilkison, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, def. Claudio Mezzadri, Italy, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-1; Joakim Nystrom (6), Sweden, def. Wolfgang Fibak, Poland, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2; John Sadri, U.S., def. Johan Kriek (16), U.S., 2-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3; Tomas Smid, Czechoslovakia, def. Jan Gunnarsson, Sweden, 6-7 (4-7), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; Eric Jelen, West Germany, def. Marty Davis, U.S., 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

WOMEN
First Round

Hana Mandlikova (3), Czechoslovakia, def. Joy Tacon, Britain, 6-1, 6-1; Betsy Nagelsen, U.S., def. Pam Shriver (5), U.S., 4-6, 6-3, 6-4; Pam Casale, U.S., def. Petra Huber, Austria, 6-8, 6-0; Kristin Kinney, U.S., def. Sally Reeves, Britain, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Jenny Byrne, Australia, def. Wendy Turnbull (14), Australia, 7-6 (7-2), 6-2; Catherine Tanvier, France, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 2-6, 6-4, 8-6; Camille Benjamin, U.S., def. Pascale Paradis, France, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2; Sara Gomer, Britain, def. Anne White, U.S., 4-6, 7-5, 6-4; Lisa Short, U.S., def. Sylvia Hanika, West Germany, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4; Manuela Maleeva (8), Bulgaria, def. Kate Gompert, U.S., 6-2, 1-0, retired; Elizabeth Smylie, Australia, def. Dinky Van Rensburg, South Africa, 6-3, 6-2.

Patty Fendick, U.S., def. Beth Herr, U.S., 6-3, 6-1; Wendy White, U.S., def. Elna Reinach, South Africa, 6-4, 6-1; Elise Burgin, U.S., def. Svetlana Parkhomenko, Soviet Union, 6-0, 6-2; Bettina Bunge, West Germany, def. Gigi Fernandez, Puerto Rico, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1; Elizabeth Minter, Australia, def. Diane Farrell, U.S., 6-1, 3-6, 6-1; Dianne Balestrat, Australia, def. Yvonne Vermaak, South Africa, 6-4, 6-3; Alycia Moulton, U.S., def. Katerina Skronska, Czechoslovakia, 7-6 (7-1), 6-4; Jennifer Mundel, South Africa, def. Molly Van Nostrand, U.S., 6-3, 6-2; Candy Reynolds, U.S., def. Niurka Sodupe, U.S., 6-3, 6-4.

Raffaella Reggi, Italy, def. Carina Karlsson, Sweden, 5-7, 6-0, 6-1; Claudia Kohde-Kilsch (4), West Germany, def. Etsuko Inoue, Japan, 0-6, 6-1, 6-2; Helen Kelesi, Canada, def. Anne Smith, U.S., 4-6, 6-3, 6-3; Catherine Suire, France, def. Pat Medrado, Brazil, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4; Zina Garrison (9), U.S., def. Beverly Bowes, U.S., 6-1, 6-4; Katerina Maleeva, Bulgaria, def. Marcedes Paz, Argentina, 6-3, 6-2; Mary Lou Piatek, U.S., def. Penny Barg, U.S., 6-0, 6-1; Gabriela Sabatini (10), Argentina, def. Christiane Jolissaint, Switzerland, 6-2, 7-6, 6-4.

Robin White, U.S., def. Kim Sands, U.S., 6-3, 6-4; Jo Durie, Britain, def. Regina Marsikova, Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 1-6, 8-6; Anne Hobbs, Britain, def. Belinda Borneo, Britain, 6-0, 2-6, 6-4; Marcella Mesker, Netherlands, def. Laura Gildemeister, Peru, 6-3, 6-1; Rosalyn Fairbank, South Africa, def. Peanut Harper, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Anna Maria Fernandez, U.S., def. Sandra Cecchini, Italy, 6-1, 6-2; Lori McNeil, U.S., def. Rebecca Bryant, Australia, 6-4, 6-3.

Ha Na, U.S., def. Jo Louis, Britain, 6-0, 6-2; Barbara Gerken, U.S., def. Debbie Spence, U.S., 6-3, 6-2; Nisse Dias, Brazil, def. Annabel Croft, Britain, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4; Larissa Savchenko, Soviet Union, def. Stephanie Rehe (12), U.S., 7-6, 6-4, 8-6; Nathalie Herreman, France, def. Kathy Rinaldi (6), U.S., 7-6 (7-5), 6-4; Andrea Hollikova, Czechoslovakia, def. Grace Kim, U.S., 6-3, 6-2; Susan Mascarin, U.S., def. Jana Novotna, Czechoslovakia, 3-6, 7-6 (8-6), 6-2; Marie Colleia, France, def. Laura Garrone, Italy, 6-4, 3-6, 6-0; Nathalie Tauziat, France, def. Vicki Nelson-Dunbar, U.S., 6-1, 6-2.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

KANSAS CITY—Assigned Bo Jackson, outfielder, to Memphis of the Southern League.

NEW YORK—Activated Al Holland, pitcher. Requested waivers on Ivon DeJesus, shortstop, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release.

SEATTLE—Optioned Bill Swift, pitcher, to Calgary of the Pacific Coast League. Purchased the contract of Jerry Reed, pitcher, from Calgary.

National League

CINCINNATI—Named Brad Del Barba traveling secretary and Tim O'Connell interim director of stadium operations.

NEW YORK—Signed Curtis Pride, outfielder, and Jason Woods, catcher-first baseman, and assigned them to Kingsport of the Appalachian League.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Brad Brink, pitcher, and assigned him to Reading of the Eastern League.

COLLEGE

CLEVELAND STATE—Signed Kevin Mackey, basketball coach, to a four-year contract.

OTTAWA (Kansas)—Named Glenn Percy athletic director.

Pro Leaders

MEN (Through June 22)
Earnings

1, Ivan Lendl, $574,674. 2, Joakim Nystrom, $383,319. 3, Anders Jarryd, $340,452. 4, Mats Wilander, $316,214. 5, Yannick Noah, $258,440. 6, Boris Becker, $217,949. 7, Guy Forget, $184,480. 8, Thierry Tulasne, $161,980. 9, Stefan Edberg, $161,238. 10, Andres Gomez, $172,283.

Computer Rankings

1, Ivan Lendl, 177.4444 points. 2, Mats Wilander, 98.9375. 3, Jimmy Connors, 93.0769. 4, John McEnroe, 87.8080. 5, Yannick Noah, 84.6375. 6, Boris Becker, 84.0625. 7, Stefan Edberg, 81.5882. 8, Joakim Nystrom, 75.8000. 9, Henri Leconte, 30.9286. 10, Anders Jarryd, 30.1053.

Tour Points

1, Ivan Lendl, 2,955. 2, Joakim Nystrom, 1,713. 3, Yannick Noah, 1,469. 4, Mats Wilander, 1,048. 5, Anders Gomez, 954. 6, Jimmy Connors, 906. 7, Mikael Pernfors, 816. 8, Boris Becker, 762. 9, Emilio Sanchez, 738. 10, Stefan Edberg, 695.

WOMEN (Through June 22)
Earnings

1, Martina Navratilova, $780,850. 2, Chris Evert Lloyd, $698,458. 3, Steffi Graf, $382,258. 4, Helena Sukova, $291,175. 5, Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, $272,080. 6, Pam Shriver, $244,680. 7, Hana Mandlikova, $281,572. 8, Kathy Rinaldi, $130,125. 9, Wendy Turnbull, $128,608. 10, Kathy Jordan, $112,325.

Tour Points

1, Steffi Graf, 1,586. 2, Chris Evert Lloyd, 1,563. 3, Martina Navratilova, 1,075. 4, Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 986. 5, Helena Sukova, 786. 6, Gabriela Sabatini, 781. 7, Manuela Maleeva, 681. 8, Hana Mandlikova, 664. 9, Kathy Rinaldi, 620. 10, Laura Gildemeister, 442.

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	000 000 200	2 8 0
Chicago	000 010 000	1 3 0

Anderson and Salas; Davis, Nelson (7) and Skinner. W—Anderson, 1-1. L—Davis, 3-4. HR—Chicago, Hulett (4).

Baltimore	000 001 000	1 2 4 0
Detroit	000 010 000	1 2 3 1

McGregor, Aase (9) and Porter; King, Campbell (10) and Parrish. W—Aase, 3-3. L—Campbell, 1-2.

Milwaukee	000 000 000	0 6 1
Toronto	022 000 22x	6 14 1

Higuera, Caconower (3), Searage (7), Clear (7) and Moore; Cerutti and Martinez. W—Cerutti, 2-1. L—Higuera, 9-4. HR—Toronto, Bell (13).

New York	000 024 002	6 12 2
Boston	000 100 000	1 7 3

Rasmussen, Righetti (8) and Hassey; Woodward, Crawford (6), Sambito (7), Stanley (9), Trujillo (9) and Gedman. W—Rasmussen, 7-2. L—Woodward, 1-3. HR—New York, Hassey (5).

California	004 203 000	12 13 1
Texas	010 010 010	3 10 1

Romanick, Fischer (8) and Boone, Narron (8); Correa, Mahler (4), Russell (4), Williams (9) and Petrelli, Stanley (9). W—Romanick, 5-5. L—Correa, 5-5. HR—Texas, Parrish (10).

Oakland	003 201 110	8 10 1
Kansas City	000 002 100	3 6 1

Plunk, Ontiveros (6) and Willard; Saberhagen, Gubicza (4), Black (8) and Sundberg, Quirk (7). W—Plunk, 2-3. L—Saberhagen, 4-8. Sv—Ontiveros (5).

Cleveland	110 001 120	7 13 1
Seattle	120 300 002	8 9 0

Candiotti, Camacho (8) and Allanson; Moore, Huismann (7), Ladd (9), Young (9) and Kearney. W—Young, 6-4. L—Camacho, 1-1. HRs—Cleveland, Hall (11), Castillo (4). Seattle, Bradley (5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal	200 030 020	6 11 0
New York	000 110 000	2 6 0

Smith, McClure (7) and Fitzgerald; Berenyi, Aguilera (5) and Carter. W—Smith, 5-5. L—Berenyi, 2-2. Sv—McClure (2). HRs—Montreal, Fitzgerald (6). New York, Strawberry (9).

Chicago	100 010 202	6 8 0
Philadelphia	012 012 000	1 7 13 2

Trout, Eckersley (6), Hoffman (7), Smith (9) and Davis; K.Gross, Tekulve (7), Carman (9), Bedrosian (9) and Russell. W—Bedrosian, 3-3. L—Smith, 4-5. HR—Philadelphia, Russell (4).

Cincinnati	101 001 001	4 7 1
Houston	100 000 20x	3 12 3

Browning, Willis (6), Terry (8) and Buteras; Ryan, Knudson (6), DiPino (9) and Mizerock. W—Ryan, 4-4. L—Browning, 5-7. HRs—Cincinnati, E.Davis (8). Houston, G.Davis (16).

Pittsburgh	010 000 100	2 6 2
St. Louis	100 220 00x	5 7 1

Winn, McWilliams (5), Clements (6), Robinson (7) and Pena; Burris, Ownbey (7), Perry (7), Worrell (9), Dayley (9) and Heath. W—Burris, 4-3. L—Winn, 1-2. Sv—Dayley (4). HR—Pittsburgh, Pena (5).

San Diego	000 100 011	3 7 0
San Francisco	000 000 000	0 3 0

Show, McCullers (6), Gossage (8) and Bochy; Kennedy (8); Mulholland, Robinson (7), Hensley (8), Minton (8) and Brenly, Melvin (8). W—Show, 6-4. L—Mulholland, 0-3. Sv—Gossage (12).

Atlanta	002 000 000	2 5 1
Los Angeles	100 200 03x	6 12 0

Palmer, Assenmacher (8) and Virgil; Hershiser and Pimple. W—Hershiser, 7-5. L—Palmer, 3-6. HRs—Los Angeles, Stubbs 2 (15). Mehuszek (2).

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	46	27	.627	—
Montreal	38	29	.567	8
Philadelphia	32	35	.478	14
St. Louis	31	37	.456	15½
Chicago	28	40	.412	18½
Pittsburgh	27	40	.403	19
West Division				
San Francisco	39	32	.549	—
Houston	38	32	.543	½
San Diego	36	34	.514	2½
Atlanta	34	36	.486	4½
Los Angeles	34	37	.479	5
Cincinnati	29	39	.426	8½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	44	25	.638	—
New York	41	30	.577	4
Baltimore	38	30	.559	5½
Milwaukee	36	32	.529	7½
Cleveland	35	33	.515	8½
Toronto	34	36	.500	9½
Detroit	32	35	.478	11
West Division				
California	38	32	.543	—
Texas	38	32	.543	—
Kansas City	35	35	.500	3
Chicago	29	40	.420	8½
Minnesota	29	41	.414	9
Oakland	29	43	.403	10
Seattle	28	44	.389	11

Expos Win 2d Straight Over Mets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A week ago, the Montreal Expos knew they needed to prove something to the New York Mets, and to the rest of the National League. So far, they've done it.

"Now, we are a relaxed team in New York," said Manager Buck Rodgers after a 6-2 victory over the Mets here Tuesday night. "I think we're right on schedule. We know we can play with them. They're not loafing — we're beating them."

The Expos still trail Eastern Division-leading New York by eight games. Last week in Montreal, in the teams' first meeting of the season, the Mets won and increased their margin to 11½ games. But Montreal won the final two games of that series and has won the first two in this three-game encounter.

The Expos scored twice in the first inning against Bruce Berenyi. Mitch Webster led off with a bunt single, stole second and scored on a double by Hubie Brooks. Tim Wallach then doubled home Brooks.

Vance Law and Wallach added run-scoring singles in the fifth and Mike Fitzgerald hit a two-run homer in the eighth. Fitzgerald is 17-for-33 in his last 10 games.

Padres 3, Giants 0: In San Francisco, Kevin McReynolds drove home two runs as San Diego ended the Giants' winning streak at five.

Dodgers 6, Braves 2: In Los Angeles, Franklin Stubbs homered in consecutive at-bats and Len Matuszek also connected to back Orel Hershiser's three-hit pitching as the Dodgers broke a four-game slump.

Phillies 7, Cubs 6: In Philadelphia, John Russell led off the 10th inning with a home run against reliever Lee Smith to lift the Phillies.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Astros 8, Reds 4: In Houston, Glenn Davis singled, doubled and homered as Nolan Ryan won for the first time since April 25.

Angels 12, Rangers 3: In the American League, in Arlington, Texas, Rob Wilfong drove in four runs as California beat Texas for the fifth time in nine days and moved into a first-place tie with the Rangers in the Western Division.

Yankees 8, Red Sox 1: In Boston, Ron Hassey equaled his career high with four hits — a home run, double and two singles — and drove in three runs to help New York make it two straight over the Red Sox and climb to within four games of first-place Boston in the Eastern Division. New York has 19 runs and 31 hits in the first two games of the three-game series.

Twins 2, White Sox 1: In Chicago, Allan Anderson, a 22-year-old right-hander, called up from the minors on June 10, earned his first major-league victory.

Orioles 2, Tigers 1: In Detroit, Tom O'Malley singled home Lee Lacy from second base in the 10th to put Baltimore past the Tigers.

Blue Jays 8, Brewers 0: In Toronto, George Bell hit a two-run homer to help rookie John Cerutti to his first major-league shutout.

Mariners 8, Indians 7: In Seattle, Jim Presley's double with one out in the ninth scored John Moses and Phil Bradley to lift the Mariners.

A's 8, Royals 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Jerry Willard drove home two runs and Mike Davis had three hits to help Oakland end a 15-game road losing streak dating from May 23. *(A.P., U.P.I.)*

Phillies Release Carlton

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Pitcher Steve Carlton, a four-time Cy Young Award winner, was released Wednesday by the Philadelphia Phillies.

Carlton, 41, has a 4-8 record this year, in his last 20⅓ innings, he has given up 37 hits, 16 walks and 25 earned runs.

Carlton's 21-year record is 318-223. He is 10th in all-time victories, second in strikeouts (3,982), 13th in shutouts and 14th in earned-run average.

He won 20 or more games in six seasons, including 27 in 1972. Carlton has struck out 10 or more batters in a game 82 times. He holds the all-time record for strikeouts in a game by a left-hander (19) and the modern National League record for one-hitters (six).

Jan Bourg/Reuters-United Press International
The Red Sox came to play Tuesday night — Rich Gedman barreling into Yankee second baseman Willie Randolph in the third inning, below, and pitcher Rob Woodward upending baserunner Don Mattingly at home plate in the sixth — but Randolph completed his double-play relay in time, Mattingly scored on a passed ball and New York breezed to an 8-1 rout.

The Associated Press

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WALL STREET WATCH

Tracking Down the Firms That Generate Excess Cash

By ANISE C. WALLACE
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Harvey P. Eisen does not understand why so many top investors say they cannot find any stocks worth buying. Even though stock prices have risen more than 45 percent since September, the president of New York's Integrated Resources Asset Management continues to be a buyer of both stocks and convertible bonds.

In fact, on volatile days, when merciless program trading drives prices down somewhat, Mr. Eisen and his associates move in. "We view it as an opportunity to buy more stock," he said.

The 43-year-old portfolio manager notes that some savvy business executives demonstrate a commitment to equities, even as they lament that they cannot find values in the stock market. He points out that Warren Buffett and the Tisch brothers, for example, say there are no values left — but Mr. Buffett owns a large position in ABC and the Tisches continue to buy CBS shares. "People are willing to buy businesses at dramatic premiums," Mr. Eisen said. "That tells you something. Watch what people do, not what they say."

Mr. Eisen's value approach focuses on assets, instead of on earning.

Mr. Eisen and his associates are responsible for investing $1.4 billion of client funds. And their recent record is notable. Last year, CDA Investment Technologies ranked Mr. Eisen's firm as the best performer among several hundred independent investment advisory firms. So far this year, the portfolios of Mr. Eisen's clients have advanced in value 22 percent; the Standard & Poor's 500 index is up 16 percent. Of course, Mr. Eisen's style — the value approach of focusing on assets, instead of earning — has been successful for the past few years. Many on Wall Street, however, now think that another style, say, growth stock investing, could become the next successful approach.

Mr. Eisen and his managers try to invest client assets in much the same way that corporate executives make acquisitions. They do not worry about short-term earnings problems. And instead of looking at earnings that can be massaged by any number of accounting treatments, Mr. Eisen likes to find companies that generate excess cash flow.

CAPITAL preservation of client funds is one of the keys to the firm's style. Mr. Eisen's staff tends to be fully invested in stocks or convertible bonds through all kinds of markets. Like the corporate executives he tends to emulate, Mr. Eisen does not believe in market timing — moving in and out of stocks, bonds and cash as conditions change. Pointing to the Forbes 400, the magazine's annual list of the wealthiest Americans, he asked, "How many market timers are there on it?"

In selecting stocks or convertible issues, Mr. Eisen and his staff focus on investment "themes," and then buy groups of stocks within them.

The latest theme is tax revision, and Mr. Eisen is trying to find companies that would benefit from the bill now in Congress. Thus, Integrated Resources continues to like retailers, even at their currently high prices, because they will enjoy a double-barreled benefit from lower taxes. In the first place, many retailers now have high tax rates; lower taxes would be a boon. In the second, their earnings also should increase, because consumers may have more discretionary income to spend.

Mr. Eisen owns Allied Stores, Toys 'R' Us and Carter Hawley Hale. He particularly likes the last company because General Cinema owns more than one-third of the stock. The pressure of a large investor often forces a company's management to focus on increasing the stock's price.

In the past year, the Integrated Resources portfolio managers have also decided that the deregulation of regional banks, savings banks, cable television and other broadcasting companies has created investment opportunities. Among the financial stocks or convertible issues they own are Derby Savings in Fairfield County, Connecticut; Rochester Savings Bank in upstate New

See WALL, Page 16.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

June 25

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.4995	3.79	112.405 *	35.325 *	0.1643 *	—	5.51 *	137.41 *	150.46 y
Brussels (a)	45.35	68.77	20.4335	6.408	2.98 *	18.147	—	24.934	27.38 *
Frankfurt	2.2185	3.363	—	31.37 *	1.458 x	88.805 *	4.894 *	122.01 *	1.3353 *
London (b)	1.5175	—	3.3618	10.7175	2,304.50	3.7862	68.825	2.7529	251.83
Milan	1,522.08	2,308.10	685.65	215.05	—	609.15	33.576	837.40	9.167
New York (c)	—	0.6594 ≠	2.2245	7.089	1,524.00	2.5035	45.415	1.8265	166.10
Paris	7.081	10.733	3.1888	—	4.649 x	2.8322	15.609 *	3.8905	4.2685 *
Tokyo	166.80	252.54	74.95	23.52	10.95 *	66.57	367.80 *	91.45	—
Zurich	1.8128	2.7555	81.98 *	25.705 *	0.1195 *	72.77 *	4.0009 *	—	1.0932 *
1 ECU	0.969	0.639	2.1483	6.8523	1,473.86	2.4189	43.8961	1.7612	160.855
1 SDR	1.17013	0.77206	2.59593	8.28569	N.Q.	2.9247	53.0454	2.1279	195.119

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 3 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (≠) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.5165

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.86	Fin. markka	5.155	Mex. peso	607.00	Soviet ruble	0.7145
Austral. $	1.4874	Greek drac.	140.50	Norw. krone	7.543	Span. peseta	142.05
Austr. schil.	15.59	Hong Kong $	7.8105	Phil. peso	18.00	Swed. krona	7.155
Belg. fin. fr.	45.83	Indian rupee	12.59	Port. escudo	150.50	Taiwan $	38.10
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,131.00	Saudi riyal	3.752	Thai baht	26.325
Canadian $	1.3856	Irish £	0.7358	Sing. $	2.2165	Turkish lira	681.40
Chinese yuan	3.2015	Israeli shek.	1.49	S. Afr. rand	2.5575	UAE dirham	3.6725
Danish krone	8.202	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2937	S. Kor. won	886.00	Venez. boliv.	16.15
Egypt. pound	1.36	Malay. ring.	2.631				

£ Sterling: 1.1133 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 25

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	6 15/16-7 1/16	4 1/2-4 5/8	5 7/8-6	9 15/16-10 1/16	7 1/8-7 1/4	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 3/4
2 months	6 7/8-7	4 1/2-4 5/8	5 5/8-5 3/4	9 7/8-9 15/16	7 1/8-7 1/4	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 3/4
3 months	6 7/8-7	4 1/2-4 5/8	5 1/2-5 5/8	9 3/4-9 7/8	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 3/4
6 months	6 13/16-6 15/16	4 9/16-4 11/16	5-5 1/8	9 5/8-9 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/8	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 3/4
1 year	6 15/16-7	4 5/8-4 3/4	4 15/16-5 1/16	9 7/16-9 9/16	7 5/16-7 7/16	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 5/8

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *June 25*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
Federal Funds	6 13/16	6 7/8
Prime Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	7 3/4	7 3/4
Com Paper 90-179 days	6.65	6.65
3-month Treasury Bills	6.01	6.05
6-month Treasury Bills	6.03	6.08
CD's 30-59 days	6.50	6.50
CD's 60-89 days	6.38	6.38
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.25	4.35
One Month Interbank	4.55	4.55
3-month Interbank	4.60	4.60
6-month Interbank	n.a.	4.65
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7 1/4	7 1/8
One-month Interbank	7 1/8	7 1/8
3-month Interbank	7 1/8	7 1/8
6-month Interbank	7 3/16	7 1/8
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	11	10
91-day Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 9/16
3-month Interbank	9 17/32	9 17/32
Japan		
Discount Rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
Call Money	4 5/16	4 5/16
60-day Interbank	4 5/8	4 5/8

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits

June 25

1 month	6 15/16 - 7 1/16
2 months	6 7/8 - 7
3 months	6 7/8 - 7
6 months	6 7/8 - 7
1 year	7 - 7 1/8

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

June 25

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield:	6.30
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	6.623

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

June 25

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	342.30	343.25	+ 2.10
Luxembourg	343.20	—	+ 2.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	344.39	343.93	+ 2.15
Zurich	342.80	344.25	+ 2.05
London	343.25	344.15	+ 2.15
New York	—	345.00	+ 2.18

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

EC, U.S. Begin Talks

Solution Sought To Trade Dispute

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Amid signs that a negotiated solution may be possible, senior U.S. and European Community officials opened talks Wednesday aimed at preventing a farm-trade war.

Spokesmen for both sides refused to comment on the talks, between a U.S. team led by Alan Woods, a deputy trade representative, and negotiators from the EC Executive Commission.

But diplomats said the EC was ready to offer concessions to the United States, which has threatened to place new tariffs on more than 10 community agricultural products if the dispute is not settled by July 1. The threat has prompted a promise of counter-retaliation by the EC.

The dispute, which one American official recently called the "most explosive trade issue in U.S.-EC relations," involves the loss of U.S. farmers' access to markets in Spain and Portugal following the enlargement of the EC to include the two nations in January.

When the Iberian nations joined the community, they were required to put high tariffs on some U.S. farm imports and restrict purchases of others. The United States says the measures could cost U.S. farmers close to $1 billion a year.

In April, a temporary settlement was reached over access to the Portuguese market. The Portuguese restrictions, and U.S. retaliatory measures, were imposed in such a way that exports from both sides would be unaffected.

In the case of Spain, however, the United States has demanded immediate compensation for the loss this year of a claimed $600 million in corn and sorghum sales. Diplomats say the EC concessions would include lifting the new tariffs on an unspecified amount of U.S. corn exports to Spain.

OPEC Elects Nigerian as Its President

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

BRIONI, Yugoslavia — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries elected a new president Wednesday but showed little other progress on the first day of a meeting here.

OPEC's 13 members elected Rilwanu Lukman, Nigeria's oil minister, as president of the conference. He succeeds Venezuela's minister, Arturo Hernández Grisanti.

Many delegates welcomed the selection of Mr. Lukman, 48, who has established himself as a leading voice of moderation in OPEC since becoming oil minister late last year.

"Everyone respects him," one delegate said of Mr. Lukman, a soft-spoken mining engineer, who had been his country's minister of mines.

Some OPEC delegates have privately criticized Mr. Grisanti, who was elected in December, for lacking firmness and decisiveness in presiding over meetings. Prolonged gatherings of the cartel in March and April were maddeningly aimless even by OPEC's standards.

Mana Said al Oteiba, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, who often writes poems at OPEC meetings, released one Wednesday calling for "an able president, not a weakling linked with her [OPEC's] present qualities."

Ministers met for a total of only about three hours Wednesday, and spent most of the day lolling on this exclusive resort island, which was the summer home of Tito.

The ministers are reviewing their plans to limit oil output as part of an effort to reverse a plunge of about 50 percent in prices over the past seven months.

In April, 10 OPEC members agreed on a ceiling of 16.3 million barrels a day in the third quarter and 17.3 in the fourth. Now, many delegates say that OPEC can afford to produce as much as about 18 million in the fourth quarter, partly because cheaper oil has spurred demand and driven out some small, high-cost producers.

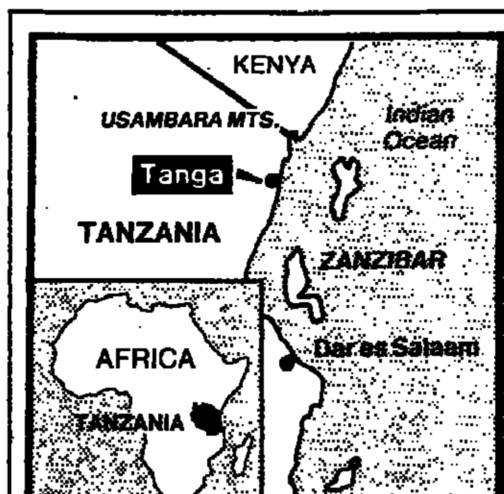
A higher ceiling would make it easier for OPEC to agree on production quotas for each member. OPEC has been unable to agree on quotas for more than a year.

"If they can't allocate 18 million, they've really got problems," said Bryan Jacoboski, an analyst at the Wall Street brokerage PaineWebber Inc., who was in Brioni to observe the meeting. Current OPEC output is estimated at 18 million to 19 million barrels a day.

Italy's Balance of Payments

Reuters

ROME — Italy's overall balance of payments surplus narrowed to 1.6 trillion lire (about $1.2 billion) in May from 1.8 trillion in April, the Bank of Italy said Wednesday.



The New York Times/Edward A. Gargan

Harvesting sisal, top; Guy Buissonnas, Amboni agronomist, and drying fibers.

Hanging on With Sisal in Tanzania

A Swiss Firm Holds Its Own in an Ailing Industry

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

TANGA, Tanzania — Sisal plants, like the tops of pineapples, march down the hillsides here in double file. In the colonial era, these plants were called "green gold" for the pale fibers they produced, fibers that were combed and spun into twine that bound newspaper bundles, rope that secured ships to their moorings and threads that were woven into burlap sacks for potatoes and onions.

From immense estates on the edges of the Usambara Mountains here, Tanzania once produced the sisal that virtually dominated the world market. But in the last 15 years, that dominance has evaporated as prices for sisal have plummeted — in great measure because of the increased use of plastic fibers — and as the sisal estates deteriorated following nationalization by a determined Socialist government.

Tanzania produced only 33,000 tons of sisal last year, as compared with 250,000 tons in 1964. Today, while Brazil's sisal rules in a greatly shrunken world market, the fiber accounts for less than 5 percent of Tanzania's export earnings.

Yet throughout the decline of sisal in Tanzania, a Swiss company, Amboni Ltd., managed to hold onto its estates here and is now struggling to survive in a political and economic climate that has been consistently hostile to privately owned business.

"Sisal was the crop of Tanzania," said Dr. Peter Schachenmann, the company's general manager, as he sank into a battered leather chair in his office. "Amboni has been part of that. Now, apart from the government estates, we are the largest. And we are doing much better than the public estates."

But Amboni's production has declined markedly, and in the last three years the company has posted losses. At the same time, its Swiss managers believe that the financial concessions wrung from the government in recent years and others they

See SISAL, Page 16

Sumita Rejects Need for Cut in Japanese Rates

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — The governor of the Bank of Japan, Satoshi Sumita, said Wednesday that the Japanese economy would not shrink further and ruled out the need for another cut in the official discount rate.

The central bank chief was commenting on a government report Tuesday that gross national product had registered its first quarterly decline in 11 years between January and March. The report blamed the 0.5-percent drop mainly on declining exports caused by the sharp appreciation of the yen.

GNP, the widest measure of economic performance, measures the total value of a nation's output of goods and services.

Mr. Sumita told a press conference in Nagoya that the unexpectedly sharp first-quarter decline was caused mainly by a slump in exports but that "domestic demand registered some plus."

He also argued that domestic credit conditions had been relaxed "sufficiently," while the favorable effects of the yen's appreciation and a series of official economic measures were "beginning to show."

Said Mr. Sumita: "We are not considering lowering the official discount rate at all." The rate of interest, charged on loans by the central bank to commercial banks, has been reduced three times so far this year and now stands at 3.5 percent.

Meanwhile, the report of negative quarterly GNP growth helped push the Tokyo stock market indicators to new highs.

Investors bought public works-related issues, hoping for new pump-priming measures, including a further cut in the official discount rate, analysts said.

Mr. Sumita told the press conference that the yen-dollar rate seemed to be "rather stable" at between 166 yen and 169 yen in past weeks. "We hope that the current trend will continue," he said.

■ **Sluggishness Expected**

Earlier, Rich Miller of Reuters reported from Tokyo:

Private economists in Japan fear that the country's economy will remain sluggish for some time, intensifying overseas and domestic pressure on the government to take action to stimulate it.

"The economy will remain sluggish until the beginning of the winter and won't bottom out until the first quarter of next year," said Masahiko Koido, chief economist of Sumitomo Bank.

He was commenting on the 0.5-percent drop in first-quarter GNP, Japan's worst quarterly economic performance in 11 years.

The fall in output was much steeper than most private economists had expected, and stemmed mainly from a 0.9-percent fall in exports in the period.

But a senior government economist said the first quarter was unusually weak and predicted a rebound in the current quarter.

He blamed the first-quarter export drop on a number of temporary factors not directly related to the economic cycle. China and the Middle East cut back on imports to conserve dwindling foreign exchange, he said. At the same time, Japanese car makers, who had agreed to restrict exports to the United States in the year to last March, delayed shipments as the end of that period approached.

The government economist said that exports in April had already risen back toward the levels seen at the end of last year, before the first-quarter slump.

Other private economists were not so optimistic, however.

"There will be no substantial change in the economy in the second quarter from the first," said Haruo Muto, manager of national economics for Bank of Tokyo.

Mexico Asks Its Creditors To Cooperate

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Mexico's deputy finance minister, Francisco Suarez Dávila, says his country has gone the limit of its ability to absorb the shock from collapsed oil prices and now requires a "deep degree of cooperation of creditors."

He said Tuesday that Mexico would need $5 billion of foreign assistance this year, "possibly higher amounts" in 1987 and 1988, and at present "cannot afford further losses in its international reserves."

"We have exhausted the margin of maneuver," he told a group of international bankers here at a conference sponsored by the Overseas Development Council.

Mr. Suarez Dávila's stress on the need for special assistance signaled possible new tensions between Mexico and its creditors. He spoke just after the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, rejected suggestions before the same group of the need for special debt write-offs or other concessions for countries like Mexico.

"I think that kind of approach, quite frankly, is a dead end," Mr. Volcker said. "All these countries have a rather large stake" in paying their debts "if they wish to participate in the world economy."

The Problems at People: Too Much, Too Soon

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When American Airlines cut some of its fares below those of People Express early last year, Donald C. Burr, People's chairman, was not worried. But when his own mother told him she was about to book one of American's flights because she did not mind its 30-day advance-purchase requirement, he said, "I knew they were onto something."

The response of American and the rest of the industry to People's cutthroat fares is but one of the problems that forced the pioneering carrier to announce Monday that it was looking for a buyer for all or part of the company.

The news was a blow not only to stockholders and employees but also to a growing number of businesspeople and academics who viewed Mr. Burr as the first of a new breed of business manager.

By giving consumers lower fares and workers an ownership stake and freedom to make business decisions, People Express has been hailed in business school case studies and treated as the most successful example of airline deregulation.

But the man who graced the cover of Time magazine in January because of what his six-year-old airline did to revolutionize air-fare pricing is now in far more trouble than even he had expected. And this results not so much from his unorthodox views on management and discounting as from a pell-mell rush toward expansion.

Indeed, over the last year and a half, Mr. Burr and his fellow executives have been almost totally caught up in rapid expansion. A new city was added to the airline's routes about every 20 days.

Last fall, in the midst of such growth, People bought Frontier Airlines for $300 million. It later bought two other large commuter airlines, Britt Airways and Provincetown-Boston.

Mr. Burr's determination to build the airline quickly was based on his belief that under the intense competitive pressures of deregulation, only large carriers would survive. In addition, opportunities arose, such as bargain prices for planes and other carriers, that he found difficult to ignore.

AT A GLANCE

PEOPLExpress

All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data

Three months ended March 31	1986	1985
Operating revenues	$329,206	$195,023
Net income	(58,015)	(18,840)
Earnings per share	$(2.33)	$(0.90)
Year ended Dec. 31	**1985**	**1984**
Operating revenues	$977,864	$586,802
Net income	(27,537)	1,648
Earnings per share	$(1.60)	$(0.16)

Total assets, Dec. 31, 1985	$1,066,000
Current assets	210,000
Current liabilities	294,000
Long-term debt	541,000
Book value per share, Dec. 31, 1985	$0.50
Stock price, June 23, 1986	
NASDAQ consolidated close	5⅞
Stock price, 52-week range	15⅝-5⅞
Headquarters	Newark, N.J.

(loss)

NYT

Nonetheless, the preoccupation with growth has left People with enormous overcapacity and huge costs, which have led to losses. Mr. Burr and his top managers now concede that the expansion led to major problems and tactical mistakes.

One of those mistakes included People's new strategy for Frontier Airlines, which traditionally offered free drinks, food and baggage check-in for coach travelers. Those services went by the board in March when, during an intense fare war with Continental Airlines and United Airlines, Mr. Burr named Larry Martin, a managing officer of People, as president of Frontier.

"It was a mess; it was a disaster," Mr. Burr said. Many business travelers, who did not take to bring-your-own-lunch air travel, turned to United and Continental.

Frontier is now moving quickly to restore first-class service and will offer two types of fares in coach — one for premium class, where food and drinks are free, and a lower fare for regular class, where passengers will pay for extras.

People has been upgrading service this year to enable it to charge higher fares. But traffic in the last month was below expectations and prospects remain dim, and last Friday People lowered fares again to stimulate business. Management made the move reluctantly, since the airline earns most of its money in the summer.

People's problems began with a major misjudgment by Mr. Burr and his managers, who bought 50 Boeing 727s in 1983.

The planes were a bargain at a little over $4 million each. As they had done with the fleet of smaller Boeing 737s, People executives decided to remove the first-class sections and the galleys in the 727s and install 185 seats in the belief that low fares would fill the larger aircraft, just as they had the 737s.

But during the off-season, many of the planes were flying less than half full.

Since overcapacity is still a problem on many routes, some analysts, including Candace E. Browning of Oppenheimer & Co., expect that a sale of assets could involve some of the 727s.

People also flooded new markets with too much capacity, said Randy Smith, a general manager in marketing. When it began serving Detroit in 1984, for example, it started with seven flights a day, far too many. The airline also met resistance when it invaded cities considered another carrier's turf.

The combination of problems brought the airline to a close brush with bankruptcy in March 1985. Its cash fell to $9 million.

The problems continued. The airline posted a loss of $32.4 million in the fourth quarter of 1985, and with the troubles at Frontier, had a loss of $58 million in the first quarter of 1986, its biggest ever for a quarter.

Analysts say the company is not in imminent danger of failure because it has about $80 million in cash, thanks to a $150-million offering of securities in April.

Weekly net asset value

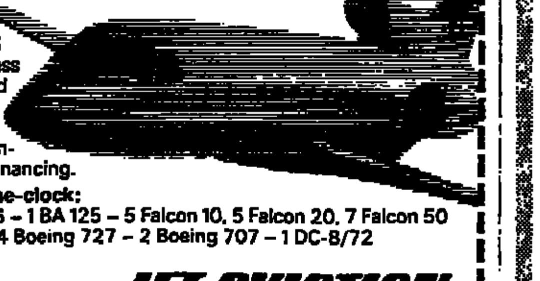
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on June 23, 1986: U.S. $184.16

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Write your own ticket



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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Pioneer	45825	23¼	22⅞	23	
CmwE	33042	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅛
Fruehf	29009	48½	47¾	48⅝	+2
RekCtr n	23574	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
Safewy	20544	51½	47⅝	51⅝	+3⅝
ITT Cp	20350	49⅞	45½	49⅝	+4
LILCo	17486	13⅛	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
AetnLf	17223	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞	+1
PhilMr s	14501	74¼	72⅝	73¼	+ ⅝
K mart	15868	56¼	55¼	55⅝	+1⅛
InspRs	14710	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
Sears	14510	48⅝	47⅝	48	+1
AmExp	14179	62¼	59¾	61⅝	+1⅞
AT&T	13831	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
DartKr	13213	65⅝	64½	64¾	— ¼

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Prev. Close	Today Noon
Bonds	90.00	90.17
Utilities	90.19	90.29
Industrials	89.81	90.04

Market Sales

NYSE 3 p.m. volume	132,410,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	165,044,420
Amex 3 p.m. volume	10,225,000
Amex prev. cons. close	15,800,000
Prev. OTC 4 p.m. volume	112,921,700

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	972	1061
Declined	609	571
Unchanged	396	405
Total Issues	1977	1987
New Highs	165	106
New Lows	16	20

NYSE Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Composite	142.23	140.46	141.77	142.06
Industrials	164.31	162.52	163.92	165.35
Transp.	120.31	119.42	119.50	120.25
Utilities	72.12	71.25	72.03	72.44
Finance	152.34	150.70	152.32	154.79

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Short*
June 24	282,418	506,884	68,993
June 23	238,671	495,518	34,381
June 20	372,441	462,434	37,255
June 19	251,157	395,330	1,072
June 18	308,360	412,810	8,585

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1879.54	1903.36	1870.37	1885.06	+ 9.50
Trans	782.88	790.50	777.88	782.13	+ 1.00
Util	191.59	194.46	190.77	193.02	+ 1.98
Comp	719.37	728.30	715.44	721.22	+ 3.47

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	331	321
Declined	277	256
Unchanged	226	255
Total Issues	834	841
New Highs	37	36
New Lows	13	9

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Industrials	277.42	273.40	276.05	278.62
Transp.	202.78	200.50	201.26	202.93
Utilities	109.68	107.82	109.21	110.26
Finance	29.09	28.52	28.93	29.36
Composite	248.26	244.53	247.03	249.54

NASDAQ Index

	Prev Close	Today Noon	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	398.93	402.89	396.36	292.38
Industrials	404.05	407.04	402.23	292.66
Finance	532.44	—	527.71	374.86
Insurance	446.31	—	441.87	343.22
Utilities	344.90	—	343.88	288.65
Banks	440.72	—	438.39	287.43
Transp.	363.82	—	361.38	260.44

Previous NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,146	957
Declined	950	1,203
Unchanged	2,200	2,133
Total Issues	4,296	4,293

AMEX Most Actives

AMEX Stock Index

High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
284.41	281.48	284.48	[illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Surges in Active Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices surged Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange in active trading. Analysts said investors were looking forward to lower interest rates.

An hour before the close, the Dow Jones industrial average was up 15.83 points to 1,891.38, above the all-time high, set June 6, of 1,885.90.

Advances led declines by a 2-1 ratio.

At 3 P.M., volume totaled about 132.4 million shares, down slightly from 140.6 million in the like period on Tuesday.

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Prices were also higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said stocks were drawing strength from a strong bond market and the outlook for lower interest rates.

Recent signs of sluggish U.S. economic growth have prompted widespread forecasts on Wall Street that the Federal Reserve will take new steps to relax its credit policy.

Specifically, many economists are looking for a reduction soon in the Fed's discount rate, the rate it charges on loans to private financial institutions.

Open-market interest rates declined Tuesday, but turned mixed in Wednesday's activity.

Pioneer was the most active NYSE-listed issue; it was unchanged.

ITT was advancing in active trading.

Philip Morris was gaining. The company said Tuesday that it has terminated its agreement to sell its Seven-Up unit to PepsiCo for $380 million. The decision followed last week's decision by the Federal Trade Commission to oppose the sale on the grounds that it would reduce competition in the soft-drink industry.

Long Island Lighting was ahead. It advanced Tuesday on reports that a New York State commission would advise that a state takeover of the utility would result in savings for consumers.

Fruehauf (ex-dividend) was gaining. It agreed to be acquired in a leveraged management buyout for $48.40 a share.

Among retailers, Associated Dry Goods, K mart and Sears were gaining. These stocks have been climbing since Monday on news that May Department Stores is offering $2.7 billion to buy Associated Dry Goods. May was lower.

Among blue chips, IBM, General Motors and General Electric were ahead. U.S. Steel was a bit lower.

CBS was lower after rising 6⅜ Tuesday. The company said Tuesday it knew of no reason for the unusual activity in its stock.

Squibb was ahead again after rising sharply on Tuesday, when it was recommended by an analyst at Smith Barney Harris Upham.

Raychem was also up after advancing 3¼ on Tuesday, when it was recommended by a Kidder, Peabody analyst.

On the Amex, active issues included Delmed, Horn & Hardart and ICH Corp.

(UPI, AP)

(Continued on next left-hand page)

Fruehauf, Merrill Lynch Try to Fend Off Edelman

By Tim Bovee
The Associated Press

DETROIT — Fruehauf Corp. said Wednesday that it had joined with Merrill Lynch & Co. in a $48.50-a-share cash bid to buy its own stock and take the company private in an attempt to keep it out of hostile hands.

Fruehauf, which makes truck-trailers, announced the leveraged buyout three days before its deadline for responding to a bid of $44 a share by Asher B. Edelman, a New York investor. Mr. Edelman's group owns more than 9 percent of Fruehauf's common shares.

Fruehauf managers and Merrill Lynch are offering to buy 17.5 million shares, or 78 percent of the company's stock outstanding, for $848.8 million.

The companies plan to buy the shares through a newly formed company, LMC Holdings Inc.

The cash offer would be followed by a merger in which the remaining shares will be exchanged for preferred stock and Class B common stock in LMC Holdings. The Class B stock will represent about half of LMC's common shares.

In announcing its buyout plan, Fruehauf rejected Mr. Edelman's offer, terming it inadequate and not in the best interest to Fruehauf shareholders.

"We are pleased to afford all Fruehauf shareholders the opportunity to receive fair value for their shares of Fruehauf," said Robert Rowan, Fruehauf's chairman.

"I believe that the proposed transaction with Merrill Lynch not only provides our shareholders with greater value for their shares than does Mr. Edelman's, even were his offer to be financed, but it also may provide our shareholders with an opportunity to participate in the future of new Fruehauf," he said.

Fruehauf said that the New York-based Merrill Lynch would provide $375 million in funding for the buyout, and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., also of New York, will provide an additional $375 million. Fruehauf will put about $100 million into the offer, the company said.

In a leveraged buyout, a company is bought largely with borrowed funds, which are paid off with its operating earnings or through the sale of its assets.

Earlier this year Fruehauf rejected attempts by groups led by Mr. Edelman to buy the company for $41 a share, and later, $42 a share.

The New York investor tried to replace Fruehauf's board of directors with his own slate of nominees, but at Fruehauf's annual meeting on May 1, stockholders voted overwhelmingly to retain the company's current directors.

Fruehauf, which makes transportation equipment and components for the truck-trailer, automotive, maritime and aerospace industries, reported $5.8 million in earnings in the first quarter, down 68 percent from a year earlier, on $619.5 million in sales.

It is the parent company of Kelsey-Hayes, a leading supplier of brakes and wheels to the automotive industry.

Paris Disneyland Hits New Snag

Reuters

PARIS — Plans to build a Disneyland outside Paris have hit another snag, as the regional council that governs the proposed site has rejected a report on the project and asked for further details.

The planned site, at Marne-la-Vallée to the east of Paris, is under the jurisdiction of the Ile de France council, which said Tuesday that it wanted more information before it would accept the $1.5-billion project with Walt Disney Co.

The officials would not say what information they had demanded, but said they would re-examine the proposal on July 10. Final contracts had been expected by the end of June or early July, but negotiations have already dragged on three months longer than planned. The major holdup has been a Disney demand that investment disputes be submitted to international arbitration.

Bill Would Give U.S. Banks, Regulators Relief

By Kathleen Day
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate Banking Committee has unveiled a long-awaited bill that would ban limited-service banks, broaden the power of commercial banks to underwrite securities and boost regulators' ability to deal with problem banks and thrift institutions in the United States.

Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, introduced his bill Tuesday as colleagues at the House Banking Committee suspended action for the second time in two weeks on legislation to ward off insolvency at the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. The FSLIC is the federal fund that insures deposits up to $100,000 at thrift institutions.

The House decision came as the General Accounting Office issued a report indicating the gap between healthy and unhealthy thrifts is widening, putting further pressure on the beleaguered FSLIC. The fund has about $6 billion in reserves and needs as much as $22 billion to deal with more than 200 S&L failures that federal regulators say they expect in the next few years.

Consumers, regulators and several major bank and thrift industry trade groups generally reacted favorably to the bill, though Mr. Garn admitted that getting the measure through Congress will not be easy.

He said he thinks he may be able to get the bill, which combines several banking issues, through in the 40 or so legislative days left before this session of Congress ends.

The House has considered FSLIC refunding, expanded regulator power and consumer issues such as check-holding in three separate bills and has resisted efforts to combine them into an expanded banking bill.

Besides the recapitalization of FSLIC, key provisions of Mr. Garn's bill would:

- Define a bank as any institution insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., and thus ban all limited-service banks, so-called nonbank banks, formed after an as-yet-undetermined date.
- Allow bank-holding companies and thrift-holding companies to underwrite municipal bonds and mortgage-backed securities by setting up affiliates regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- Require simpler and more complete disclosure by financial institutions of check-holding policies and costs of short-term leases and credit cards.
- Allow companies from a greater range of industries, including securities firms, to buy ailing financial institutions.

The legislation would give regulators greater authority to remove management from ailing institutions and the power to take over and sell institutions before they actually fail.

Group W Sale Is Completed

Reuters

NEW CANAAN, Connecticut — Century Communications Corp. said Wednesday that it and four other companies have completed the $1.75-billion acquisition of all shares of Westinghouse Electric Co.'s Group W Cable Inc. unit. The other buyers, all cable companies, are American Television & Communications, a Time Inc. subsidiary; Tele-Communications, Comcast Communications and Daniels & Associates.

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Amsterdam, 13th June, 1986.

Japan Asks Its Shipbuilders to Reorganize

Reuters

TOKYO — An advisory panel to the transport minister has recommended that Japanese shipyards reorganize and cut 20 percent from their excess building capacity by March 1988, to help them survive the world shipbuilding recession.

Such a recommendation in Japan means companies must comply.

The panel said the large surplus of shipbuilding capacity is causing a price war, and urged shipbuilders to regroup.

It also recommended more concerted efforts toward technological innovation, and urged the government to help the industry reorganize.

The panel estimated demand for ocean vessels from Japanese shipyards at a low of 3.1 million compensated gross registered tons in 1988. Demand is expected to recover to around 5.2 million in 1995, against 5.4 million in 1985, it said.

Shipbuilding capacity is 6.2 million gross tons a year, of which capacity for ships of 5,000 gross tons or over is 6 million.

Of 44 shipbuilding companies that can build ships of 5,000 tons or over, 31 have only one dock.

Compensated gross registered tons are based on the weight of a standard cargo ship and are used to calculate actual work involved in building all types of vessel.

The three major Japanese shipbuilders account for 30 percent of the market and the top seven have only 60 percent, industry sources said.

Manila Begins Its Privatization

Agence France-Presse

MANILA — The Philippine government began divesting itself Wednesday of businesses under state control by offering four coconut-oil mills for sale.

The government-owned Philippine National Bank bought two of the mills after they defaulted on loans, while two others are subsidiaries of the state-owned National Investment Development Corp., said Jose San Gabriel, NIDC's vice president.

Mr. San Gabriel said the sale of the four mills was in line with the policy of President Corazon Aquino of selling off corporate holdings, especially those competing with the private sector. The four mills have a total daily milling capacity of 740 tons. Officials declined to estimate their value.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 13th June, 1986.

COMPANY NOTES

BancTexas Group Inc., an 11-bank holding company, said it has signed a letter of intent with Gerald Ford, a Texas financier and head of the 25-bank Ford Bank Group, for the infusion of $30 million of capital. BancTexas suffered a 77-percent drop in first-quarter net income because of deteriorating energy and property loans. Its lead bank will merge with Mr. Ford's United National Bank of Dallas.

Charter Consolidated PLC of Britain, which has interests in manufacturing, construction and mining, said its pretax profit for the year ended March 31 rose 75 percent to £28.8 million ($43.2 million) from £16.5 million the previous year. The figure includes £48.3 million from the sale of its majority interest in Mercury International group.

Crédit Commercial de France said it and Nikko Securities Co. are launching the Japanese market's first European currency unit fund invested in European shares, on July 8. CCF said the "Europe Prestige Fund" will be a variable capital investment fund registered in Luxembourg and destined for Japanese institutional investors.

Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. said the Swiss government has approved alpha interferon, a drug the company makes, for treatment of two types of cancer. One, Kaposi's sarcoma, is linked to acquired immune deficiency syndrome, while scientists think the other, hairy-cell leukemia, may be caused by a virus similar to the AIDS virus. The U.S. government approved use of the drug for hairy-cell leukemia this month.

Mesa Limited Partnership unit holders and Pioneer Corp. shareholders have approved Mesa's acquisition of Pioneer, valued at between $700 million and $863 million. The acquisition means that Pioneer will receive about 61 million newly created preference-A units of Mesa in exchange for Pioneer's assets and liabilities.

Mobil Oil Canada Ltd.'s plans to develop the Hibernia oil field off Newfoundland have been approved by a joint provincial and federal government regulating body, the Canada-Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board. The plan, valued at 4 billion Canadian dollars ($2.9 billion), would bring the field, with an estimated 650 million barrels of oil, into production by 1992.

Montedison SpA of Milan said it has formed a new company, Agrimont SpA, bringing together its fertilizer (Fertimont SpA) and pesticides (Farmoplant SpA) interests. Agrimont also will include an animal health care concern, Vetem SpA, and a U.S.-based phosphate producer, Conserv. Sales this year are expected to total about 1.3 trillion lire ($850 million).

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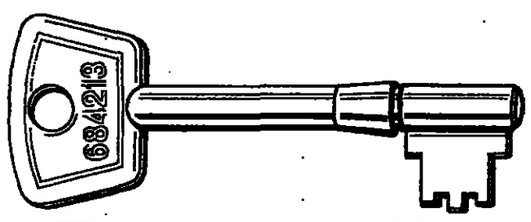

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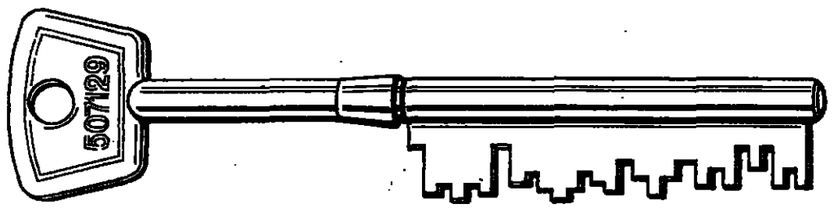

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

[illegible]

Hunt Heirs Sue Banks Over Loans

The Associated Press

DALLAS — Three sons of H.L. Hunt — the late oil tycoon — and two of their oil companies have filed suit against 23 major banks seeking $3.6 billion on allegations that they refused to restructure more than $1.5 billion in loans.

Placid Oil Co., Penrod Drilling Co., the three Hunt family trusts that own the businesses, Nelson Bunker Hunt, William Herbert Hunt and Lamar Hunt asked for more than $1.2 billion in actual damages and a court assessment of triple that amount.

The suit, filed Tuesday in U.S. District Court here, charged that the bank syndicates violated antitrust laws, the Bank Holding Company Act and the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

The suit said the banks orchestrated financial crises through false promises of cooperation and calculated delays. It also said the banks undercut the companies' attempts to sell some of their assets and borrow from competing banks by disclosing confidential information.

The banks named as defendants include Bankers Trust Co., Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Citibank, Chemical Bank, Bank of America, Crocker National Bank, First National Bank of Chicago and Security Pacific National Bank.

Alan Edgar, an oil analyst with Schneider Bernet and Hickman in Dallas, predicted the Hunt companies and the banks would negotiate an agreement to restructure the loans. "They have to," he said.

He described the two private oil companies as large, aggressive and "caught in the crash in the oil industry."

Germany's GNP Outlook Cut Sharply by Institute

Reuters

BERLIN — The West German economy will grow by only 2.5 percent in inflation-adjusted terms in 1986, little changed from last year's 2.4 percent and well below original hopes, the DIW economic research institute said in a report Wednesday.

The forecast represented a sharp downward revision from an earlier DIW projection.

In April, the DIW, with four other leading West German institutions, forecast a 3.5-percent growth rate in gross national product this year. Since then another institute, the Munich-based IFO, has also said 3.5-percent growth was now out of reach.

In its report, the DIW said the outlook for 1987 points to another year of 2.5-percent GNP expansion. It said GNP in the first half of 1986 was likely to be only 2 percent greater than in the same 1985 period. Although GNP growth would pick up to a strong 3 percent in the second half, this would only produce a 2.5-percent rate for the year as a whole.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 145

AFGs, AllegPw, AmerTrScore, Arkans Best, BaltGE s, BellHwl pfA, BristMyers, Carter Hawl, CocaCola, Comput Sci, Delmar PL, DunBrad, Exxon, FdPa 221pf, Fruehaul, GPU Co, GtAmFst s, Harcourt s, Hershey, Interst Pw, Jamesway, KaufBroad s, KrogerCo, Manpower, Munsing s, NorStaPw s, Pennwalt, Pfizer, Ponderosa, RJR Nab, RoyalDutch, SallieMae, Scherg Plgh, SouCalEd, Sperry Co, SuntrstBk wi, Talley Ind, ToyRUs wi, US Tobac, WarnrCom, Wis PubSv, Zayre wi, AbbottLab s, AlldShrs s, AmerTrUnit, AssdDGd s, BkBoston s, BellSouth, CPC Intl, Carter Wall, Colg Palm, ConAgra, Disney s, Energen, FedlHmeLn pf, FerroCp, GATX wi, Gillette s, GtAtlPac, HiltnCrPr, HmeFdlSD, IowaResrcs, JohnsJn, Kellogg s, Lamaur, MercantlSt, NevadaPwr, Okla GE, Pnwlt 160pf, PhilipMor s, Potom Elec, RalstnPur, RussTogs, SanDie Gas, ShellTrns, SouNEngTl, Sperry wd, Syntex s, Talley pfB, ToyRUs wi, USWest s, WinnDix, Woolwrth s, Ahmans, ALLTEL Cp, Anheusr, AssdDG pf, BaySta Gas, Beverly s, CalFed, Centel, ColinAik, CyclopsCo, DominResc, Equifax s, FedNat Mtg, Fieldcrst M, GenCinema, Glenfed, GtWnFin, HeiligMyr s, ITT Corp, IowaRes wi, JohnCn pf, Kentcky Ut, LincNatCv n, Monsanto, NevP 195pf, PacTel s, PepBoys, PhilVanH, PotEl 344pf, Roch Tel, Russell, SaraLee, SierraPacR, SwstBell, Squibb Corp, TECO, Torchmark s, TucsonEP, VaEP 860pf, WiscEP, Woolwth pf, Albertsons, Am Cyan, Anheusr pf, Avon Prod, BellHowell, BigThree, CalFed pf, Clicorp, Colum Gas, DecisionInd, Duke Pow, Ethyl s, FedPapBd, Flowerind, GnCin pf, GoldWstFn s, GulfWest, Heinz s, ITT Cp pfJ, IpalcoEnt, K mart, KimbClark, Lucky Str, Mont Pow, NJ Resrcs, PenhECp, PetrlRes pf, Pier 1 Inc, QuakerOats, RollinsEnv s, SPS Tech, SCANA, SmithBeck, Swest PSvc, SunTrstBk n, TaftBrdcst, Unilevr NV, WalMart s, WiscPw Lt, Zale Corp

NEW LOWS 14

AllenGp pf, DataGenl, GaPw adj pf, SunshMn pf, Augat, DefE 156pf, Hesston pf, UtdArtist n, CapHold adj, FranceFd n, NewmontGold, US Steel adj, Compugr, GelcoCp, Rothchild n, US Steel 16

WEEKEND
IN THE IHT EVERY SATURDAY, A MULTI-PAGE CULTURAL SECTION COVERING MUSIC, LITERATURE, DANCE, THEATER, THE ARTS

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

June 25

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.30	2.41	Jul	2.52½	2.54¼	2.51½	2.53½	+.00¾
2.99	2.42	Sep	2.51½	2.53¼	2.49¼	2.51	—.00¼
3.09	2.50	Dec	2.58	2.58¾	2.54	2.55¾	—.01½
3.08	2.49½	Mar	2.58	2.58	2.52½	2.54¼	—.01½
3.00	2.41	May	2.47½	2.48	2.42½	2.43½	—.02¼
2.59	2.29	Jul	2.35	2.35	2.29¾	2.30½	—.01¾

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 21,558
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,786 off 1,054

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.86	2.15½	Jul	2.31½	2.31½	2.26½	2.27¼	—.04¾
2.30	1.91	Sep	1.91¼	1.91¼	1.88½	1.89¼	—.01¾
2.35½	1.85	Dec	1.86¼	1.87	1.85	1.85½	—.01¼
2.42½	1.94½	Mar	1.95¼	1.95¾	1.94¼	1.94½	—.00½
2.42	1.98¾	May	1.99¾	2.00	1.98½	1.98¾	—.00¾
2.27	1.99¾	Jul	2.00½	2.00½	1.99½	1.99½	—.00¾
2.01½	1.94	Sep	1.94½	1.94½	1.94	1.94¾	+.00¼

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 31,822
Prev. Day Open Int. 179,673 up 1,724

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4.58	4.97	Jul	5.29	5.29	5.23½	5.24	—.04
6.09	4.98½	Aug	5.16½	5.17	5.12	5.12½	—.03¼
5.53½	4.96	Sep	5.04¼	5.05	4.99	4.99½	—.05½
5.56½	4.97¼	Nov	5.01	5.01	4.94	4.94½	—.06¼
5.65	5.06	Jan	5.08¾	5.09	5.02½	5.02½	—.06½
5.76	5.15½	Mar	5.17½	5.17½	5.11¼	5.11¾	—.06
5.74	5.22	May	5.23½	5.24	5.18	5.18	—.05
5.77½	5.25	Jul	5.27	5.28	5.20½	5.20½	—.05¾
5.40	5.32	Aug				5.19½	—.05½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 29,002
Prev. Day Open Int. 69,261 up 1,075

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
167.00	134.00	Jul	148.40	148.50	147.00	147.30	—1.10
163.50	136.50	Aug	145.70	145.70	144.20	144.40	—1.50
160.50	137.50	Sep	143.50	143.80	141.80	142.00	—2.10
162.10	136.00	Oct	142.00	142.50	139.80	139.90	—2.60
162.10	136.00	Dec	144.20	144.70	142.00	142.20	—2.70
163.10	136.00	Jan	146.00	146.00	143.10	143.10	—2.80
163.10	144.50	Mar	147.50	147.50	146.50	146.50	—2.00
169.70	145.50	May	150.00	150.00	149.00	149.20	—2.80
157.00	153.00	Jul				151.50	—3.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,447
Prev. Day Open Int. 55,230 up 214

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
25.25	16.48	Jul	16.70	16.85	16.67	16.78	+.12
25.15	16.66	Aug	16.86	17.00	16.84	16.93	+.11
24.05	16.77	Sep	16.95	17.38	16.95	17.01	+.09
22.80	16.80	Oct	16.95	17.10	16.95	17.04	+.14
22.50	17.12	Dec	17.25	17.50	17.25	17.41	+.17
22.35	17.32	Jan	17.35	17.35	17.50	17.50	+.14
20.25	17.65	Mar	17.85	17.95	17.80	17.80	+.15
20.90	17.85	May	18.25	18.25	18.20	18.22	+.37
18.70	18.20	Jul				18.42	+.22

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 15,417
Prev. Day Open Int. 60,220 off 444

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
61.75	49.35	Aug	57.92	57.92	57.50	57.92	+1.50
60.60	49.45	Oct	56.65	56.65	56.05	56.55	+1.40
61.75	51.60	Dec	57.87	57.87	56.90	56.95	+.58
60.50	51.70	Feb	56.67	56.67	55.30	55.50	+.32
59.00	53.30	Apr	57.95	57.95	56.55	56.97	+.32
57.70	54.25	Jun	58.00	58.60	57.15	57.45	+.25

Est. Sales 15,670 Prev. Sales 2,205
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,713 off 350

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
68.70	53.35	Aug	63.20	63.20	62.65	63.17	+1.47
64.25	52.40	Sep	60.37	60.37	59.40	59.72	+.85
64.10	52.85	Oct	60.20	60.20	59.50	59.72	+1.02
64.35	54.15	Nov	61.00	61.00	60.50	60.60	+1.10
63.00	56.25	Jan	61.90	61.95	61.25	61.75	+1.30
60.20	56.75	Mar	61.60	61.70	61.20	61.40	+1.20
60.50	57.00	Apr	61.50	61.50	61.50	61.50	+1.50

Est. Sales 1,850 Prev. Sales 220
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,659 off 163

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
56.30	40.45	Jul	57.80	57.80	57.80	57.80	+1.50
52.55	39.27	Aug	54.05	54.05	54.05	54.05	+1.50
46.45	36.50	Oct	47.95	47.95	47.95	47.95	+1.50
46.20	38.37	Dec	48.67	48.67	48.67	48.67	+1.50
45.80	40.00	Feb	47.30	47.30	47.30	47.30	+1.50
41.75	37.20	Apr	43.22	43.22	43.22	43.22	+1.50
43.30	39.00	Jun	45.17	45.17	45.17	45.17	+1.50
42.65	40.20	Jul	44.15	44.15	44.15	44.15	+1.50
47.00	45.00	Aug	46.95	46.95	45.25	45.90	—.85

Est. Sales 254 Prev. Sales 719
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,327 up 4

PORK BELLIES (CME) 38,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
76.12	51.05	Jul	78.12	78.12	78.12	78.12	+2.00
72.45	50.02	Aug	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	+2.00
65.55	56.40	Feb	67.55	67.55	67.55	67.55	+2.00
63.40	56.30	Mar				64.45	+2.00
66.80	58.00	May	68.80	68.80	68.80	68.80	+2.00
66.80	57.60	Jul	68.80	68.80	68.80	68.80	+2.00

Est. Sales 817 Prev. Sales 1,183
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,788 up 118

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
278.38	135.50	Jul	166.50	170.75	163.00	163.00	—5.38
282.78	137.50	Sep	169.94	173.58	156.50	166.50	—5.22

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
287.10	138.00	Dec	176.38	177.25	176.38	176.38	—6.00
290.33	156.73	Mar	177.50	180.00	177.00	177.00	—6.00
271.83	184.38	May	178.38	178.40	178.38	178.38	—6.00
266.55	190.00	Jul				184.00	—6.00
255.00	194.50	Sep				185.00	—6.00

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,513
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,259 off 169

SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
9.50	3.79	Jul	5.90	5.97	5.74	5.91	—.09
9.42	4.05	Sep	6.50	6.03	5.80	6.87	—.07
9.40	4.02	Oct	6.55	6.37	6.10	6.33	—.06
9.50	5.65	Jan	6.40	6.40	6.35	6.38	—.04
9.64	6.03	Mar	6.96	6.97	6.72	6.92	
9.82	6.73	May	7.06	7.16	6.90	7.09	—.03
9.92	7.25	Jul	7.17	7.18	7.07	7.23	—.03
		Sep				7.43	
9.60	7.50	Oct	7.38	7.42	7.32	7.49	+.03

Est. Sales 19,999 Prev. Sales 12,215
Prev. Day Open Int. 92,833 off 239

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2429	1648	Jul	1680	1696	1678	1695	+39
2430	1712	Sep	1747	1764	1744	1759	+27
2425	1774	Dec	1810	1823	1809	1819	+25
2385	1825	Mar	1854	1870	1854	1869	+22
2184	1863	May	1890	1900	1888	1893	+17
2200	1875	Jul	1910	1910	1910	1913	+13
2055	1904	Sep	1935	1940	1935	1943	+13

Est. Sales 1,919 Prev. Sales 2,170
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,109 up 143

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
157.50	82.50	Jul	102.05	102.40	101.05	101.85	—1.05
127.25	82.00	Sep	103.60	103.80	102.80	103.65	—.35
125.00	82.50	Nov	104.75	105.40	104.05	105.40	+.05
113.00	83.75	Jan	106.10	107.25	105.70	107.20	+.25
122.00	83.90	Mar	107.50	108.25	106.60	108.75	+.50
109.90	84.50	May	108.00	108.10	108.00	109.15	+.50
109.60	84.75	Jul				110.15	+.60
110.10	107.00	Sep				111.05	+.60
		Nov				111.05	+.60

Est. Sales 700 Prev. Sales 949
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,061 up 133

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
67.45	62.40	Jun				60.98	—.40
72.55	60.35	Jul	61.50	61.60	60.80	61.00	—.35
63.35	63.30	Aug				61.20	—.35
70.90	60.90	Sep	61.70	61.95	61.10	61.35	—.35
70.30	61.40	Dec	62.10	62.45	61.60	61.85	—.30
70.20	63.30	Jan				61.95	—.30
70.00	62.55	Mar	62.40	62.75	61.95	62.10	—.30
70.10	62.75	May	62.80	62.80	62.60	62.25	—.35
69.95	62.95	Jul	62.95	62.95	62.30	62.40	—.35
70.35	61.50	Sep				62.60	—.35
69.50	64.80	Dec	63.50	62.50	62.95	63.00	—.30
70.80	70.80	Jan	63.35	63.35	63.35	63.10	—.35
68.50	64.55	Mar				63.40	—.35

Est. Sales 17,000 Prev. Sales 19,643
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,965 up 1,643

ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
		Jun				51.90	+.05
63.45	44.50	Jul	52.00	52.40	51.75	52.00	+.05
		Aug				52.20	+.05
61.20	46.90	Sep	52.30	52.65	52.25	52.40	+.05
61.75	48.95	Dec				52.80	+.05
57.80	56.00	Jan				53.00	+.05
59.40	53.70	Mar	53.15	53.35	53.15	53.20	+.05
57.65	49.40	May				53.40	+.10
60.45	50.00	Jul				53.60	+.15
52.15	51.50	Sep				53.75	+.20
		Dec				53.90	+.20
		Jan				54.00	+.20
		Mar				54.10	+.20

Est. Sales 175 Prev. Sales 431
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,372 off 42

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
554.0	485.0	Jun				510.5	+1.6
945.0	487.0	Jul	511.5	514.5	509.0	511.0	+1.5
540.0	510.0	Aug				514.0	+1.4
940.0	493.0	Sep	518.0	521.0	515.5	517.1	+1.3
799.0	503.0	Dec	526.5	529.5	524.5	526.1	+1.1
789.0	510.5	Jan				529.1	+1.1
770.0	511.0	Mar	538.0	538.0	535.0	534.8	+.9
752.0	520.0	May				540.7	+.7
746.0	524.0	Jul	546.2	549.0	546.2	546.7	+.5
729.2	532.0	Sep	555.0	555.0	555.0	553.2	+.3
694.0	543.5	Dec	568.5	568.5	567.5	563.3	—.3
607.0	553.0	Jan				567.0	—.3
610.0	535.0	Mar	578.0	578.0	578.0	574.1	—.5

Est. Sales 18,000 Prev. Sales 18,318
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,805 off 800

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
450.00	394.00	Jun	440.00	440.00	438.00	439.20	+4.80
455.50	273.00	Jul	437.00	441.00	437.00	440.20	+4.80
459.50	303.50	Oct	445.00	446.00	442.50	445.70	+5.20
462.00	347.00	Jan	448.00	448.00	445.80	449.00	+5.20
463.00	361.00	Apr	450.80	450.00	450.00	452.10	+5.20
465.00	417.80	Jul				455.40	+5.20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,698
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,466 up 174

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
139.00	91.50	Jun	111.10	111.75	111.00	110.50	+.95
119.00	91.70	Sep	110.85	112.00	110.85	111.25	+.95
120.00	94.25	Dec	112.00	113.00	112.00	112.00	+.95
120.00	102.00	Mar				112.75	+.95
115.00	112.50	Jun				113.50	+.95

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 178
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,320 off 34

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
433.50	320.50	Jun	344.40	345.30	343.70	345.00	+2.10
		Jul				345.70	+1.90
427.50	328.00	Aug	345.80	347.50	345.70	347.10	+1.90
395.70	331.50	Oct	348.70	350.20	348.70	350.10	+1.90
392.00	334.50	Dec	353.50	353.80	352.00	353.40	+1.90
397.50	337.30	Feb	356.50	356.50	356.50	356.90	+1.80
405.00	346.30	Apr				360.30	+1.80
409.00	350.30	Jun				363.80	+1.80
408.50	354.00	Aug	367.70	367.70	367.40	367.50	+1.70
420.00	361.00	Oct				371.30	+1.70
399.40	365.00	Dec	375.80	375.80	375.50	375.30	+1.60
389.00	371.50	Feb	380.00	380.00	380.00	379.50	+1.50
392.50	378.00	Apr	384.00	384.00	384.00	383.80	+1.40

Est. Sales 19,000 Prev. Sales 20,930
Prev. Day Open Int. 116,626 off 43

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
94.84	88.09	Sep	94.29	94.33	94.25	94.27	+.02
94.75	89.05	Dec	94.31	94.32	94.26	94.28	+.02
94.56	89.58	Mar	94.22	94.22	94.13	94.14	+.04
94.18	90.83	Sep	93.61	93.61	93.60	93.62	+.05
93.93	91.48	Dec	93.42	93.44	93.35	93.37	+.05
93.80	92.18	Mar				93.12	+.05
93.85	93.17	Jun	93.95	93.95	93.87	93.89	+.05

Est. Sales 4,182 Prev. Sales 4,635
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,803 up 1,180

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
104-22	80-7	Sep	101	101-16	100-18	100-18	
103-8	80-2	Dec	100-14	100-23	99-27	99-27	+1
102-6	89-15	Mar	99-15	99-18	99-5	99-5	+2

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 24,228
Prev. Day Open Int. 69,116 off 96

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
104-20	56-29	Sep	99-2	99-11	98-3	98-5	—3
103-25	56-25	Dec	98-4	98-21	97-13	97-12	—3
102-30	56-27	Mar	97-16	97-28	96-18	96-18	—5
102-5	63-12	Jun	96-24	97-1	95-27	95-27	—5
101-22	63-4	Sep	96-13	96-13	95-5	95-5	—6
101-10	62-24	Dec	96	96	94-16	94-17	—7
100-26	67	Mar	95	95-11	93-30	93-31	—8
99-23	66-25	Jun	94-17	94-25	93-14	93-15	—8
99-12	76-8	Sep	94-8	94-8	93-1	93-1	—9
99-2	85-16	Dec	93-28	93-28	92-21	92-21	—9
97-14	89-12	Mar				92-11	—9

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 222,789
Prev. Day Open Int. 216,262 up 3,917

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
103-1	79-10	Sep	95-6	95-12	94-15	94-21	+12
98-22	88-20	Dec	94-10	94-10	93-31	94-5	+15
95-25	95-2	Mar	94-24	94-24	93-28	94-4	+13

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,185
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,088 up 395

CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93.93	86.43	Jun				93.35	
93.97	87.86	Sep				93.64	+.04
93.80	88.34	Dec				93.53	+.04
91.15	91.15	Sep				92.70	+.05

Est. Sales Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 38

EURODOLLARS (IMM), EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM), BRITISH POUND (IMM), CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM), FRENCH FRANC (IMM), GERMAN MARK (IMM), JAPANESE YEN (IMM), SWISS FRANC (IMM)

[illegible]

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
190.90	144.00	Jul	170.70	171.60	166.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
182.40	145.50	Sep	146.10	148.10	143.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
174.50	146.80	Nov	143.70	145.40	142.10	[illegible]	[illegible]
175.00	150.80	Jan	147.80	147.90	144.70	[illegible]	[illegible]
175.50	153.00	Mar	148.50	149.00	146.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
174.50	160.00	May	170.00	170.00	170.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
175.50	160.00	Jul	171.00	171.00	168.50	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est. Sales 2,075 Prev. Sales 2,154
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,789 off 85

COTTON 2 (NYCE), HEATING OIL (NYME), CRUDE OIL (NYME)

[illegible]

Stock Indexes

(indexes compiled shortly before market close)

SP COMP. INDEX (CME), VALUE LINE (KCBT), NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE), MMI MAXI INDEX (CBT)

[illegible]

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	976.50 f	974.2
Reuters	N.A.	1,518.3
D.J. Futures	N.A.	113.6
Com. Research Bureau	N.A.	203.3

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

June 24

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Jul	Aug	Sep	Puts—Last Jul	Aug	Sep
12,500 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	140	r	r	s	r	s	0.75
151.43	145	6.50	r	7.35	r	s	1.80
151.43	150	2.60	3.70	r	1.20	2.80	3.90
151.43	155	0.65	1.80	2.25	r	r	r
151.43	160	r	r	1.05	r	9.80	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	72	r	r	r	r	0.45	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	42	r	r	r	r	0.12	r
44.95	43	r	r	r	0.06	0.28	0.43
44.95	44	1.18	1.70	1.94	0.16	0.54	r
44.95	45	0.41	1.09	1.29	0.52	0.94	r
44.95	46	0.24	0.63	0.85	r	r	1.45
44.95	47	0.05	0.38	0.56	r	r	2.40
44.95	48	r	r	0.36	r	r	r
125,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
FFranc	130	r	r	11.30	r	r	r
141.04	150	r	0.50	1.05	r	r	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	55	r	s	r	0.02	s	r
60.01	56	r	r	r	0.01	r	0.24
60.01	58	r	r	r	0.08	0.39	r
60.01	59	r	r	r	0.15	r	r
60.01	60	0.29	0.92	1.37	r	r	r
60.01	62	0.12	0.64	0.99	2.01	r	r
60.01	63	0.01	0.34	0.69	r	r	r
60.01	64	r	0.21	0.58	r	r	r
60.01	65	r	0.15	r	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	50	r	s	r	r	s	0.16
54.82	52	r	r	r	r	0.27	0.48
54.82	53	r	r	r	0.13	r	0.72
54.82	54	1.12	r	r	r	r	r
54.82	55	0.52	r	1.50	r	r	1.55
54.82	56	0.29	0.80	r	r	r	r
54.82	57	r	0.45	0.72	r	r	r
54.82	58	r	0.28	0.48	r	r	r

Total call vol. 20,771 Call open int. 287,173
Total put vol. 8,443 Put open int. 191,846
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

London Commodities

June 25

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
Aug	135.60	130.00	134.60	135.20	135.60	136.00
Oct	142.60	138.40	142.60	142.80	144.00	144.20
Dec	146.80	146.80	147.00	147.60	147.80	150.00
Mar	157.00	151.40	156.80	156.40	157.00	157.20
May	160.20	156.80	160.40	160.60	160.80	161.40
Aug	161.00	161.00	164.40	165.00	165.00	165.40
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	168.00	170.00	169.00	169.40
Volume: 3,733 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Jly	1,253	1,243	1,245	1,246	1,248	1,249
Sep	1,285	1,275	1,276	1,277	1,280	1,281
Dec	1,324	1,316	1,317	1,318	1,319	1,320
Mar	1,356	1,349	1,350	1,352	1,351	1,353
May	1,376	1,367	1,370	1,372	1,372	1,373
Jly	1,394	1,390	1,385	1,392	1,387	1,391
Sep	1,409	1,406	1,405	1,407	1,404	1,408
Volume: 2,633 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Jly	1,491	1,635	1,445	1,651	1,725	1,730
Sep	1,733	1,682	1,684	1,685	1,766	1,775
Nov	1,773	1,725	1,725	1,730	1,808	1,810
Jan	1,805	1,770	1,770	1,775	1,845	1,850
Mar	1,820	1,780	1,780	1,788	1,857	1,860
May	1,837	1,820	1,825	1,840	1,870	1,890
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,810	1,840	1,880	1,920
Volume: 8,114 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Jly	112.75	109.50	112.75	113.00	111.50	111.75
Aug	115.25	112.25	114.50	114.75	113.50	113.75
Sep	118.25	115.00	117.75	118.00	116.25	116.50
Oct	120.50	118.00	120.25	120.75	119.25	119.50
Nov	122.00	120.50	122.50	123.00	121.50	122.00
Dec	123.00	122.50	124.50	125.00	124.00	124.50
Jan	125.00	123.00	124.50	126.00	125.00	125.25
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	125.00	128.00	128.00	130.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	124.00	129.00	125.00	132.00
Volume: 3,894 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil).

London Metals

June 25

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	740.00	742.00	759.00	760.00
Forward	755.00	755.50	768.00	760.50
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	897.00	898.00	919.00	920.00
Forward	919.50	920.00	937.00	938.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	882.00	887.00	905.00	910.00
Forward	900.00	905.00	915.00	920.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	270.00	271.00	278.00	279.00
Forward	272.00	273.00	278.00	279.00
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2680.00	2685.00	2700.00	2705.00
Forward	2688.00	2690.00	2710.00	2715.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	331.00	333.00	335.00	337.00
Forward	341.00	343.00	343.00	345.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	445.00	455.00	460.00	470.00

Source: AP.

Asian Commodities

June 25

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Aug	345.20	345.20	345.20	343.00
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	347.20	345.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	348.20	346.00

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jly	208.50	210.50	207.00	209.00
Aug	207.50	209.50	206.00	208.00
Sep	209.50	211.50	208.00	210.00
Oct	210.50	212.50	209.00	211.00
Nov	211.50	213.50	210.00	211.00
Dec	212.50	214.50	211.00	213.00

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Jly	176.50	177.00	173.50	174.00
RSS 1 Aug	175.50	176.00	172.50	173.00
RSS 2 Jly	172.50	174.50	171.00	173.00
RSS 3 Jly	170.50	172.50	169.00	171.00
RSS 4 Jly	167.50	169.50	166.00	168.00
RSS 5 Jly	162.50	164.50	161.00	163.00

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jly	571.00	572.00	577.00	578.00
Aug	566.00	570.00	574.00	575.00
Sep	562.00	565.00	571.00	573.00
Oct	559.00	561.00	570.00	572.00
Nov	558.00	561.00	565.00	570.00
Dec	558.00	561.00	560.00	570.00
Jan	550.00	575.00	560.00	585.00
Mar	550.00	575.00	560.00	585.00
May	550.00	585.00	560.00	595.00

Volume: 227 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

Dividends

June 25

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT				
Home Shopping Network — 3-for-1				
STOCK				
Del Electronics Co	-	5%	8-11	7-10
USUAL				
Acklands Ltd	Q	.15	8-29	8-14
Barry Wright Corp	Q	.15	8-8	7-18
Crawley Miner & Co	Q	.25	7-31	7-15
First NH Banks Inc	Q	.15	8-1	7-10
Hexcel Corp	Q	.15	8-18	8-1
Metropolitan Finan.	Q	.11	7-31	7-15

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

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Paris Commodities

June 25

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Aug	1,250	1,205	1,200	1,205	— 56
Oct	1,285	1,240	1,245	1,250	— 41
Dec	1,300	1,255	1,250	1,260	— 70
Mar	1,370	1,335	1,311	1,330	— 62
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,350	1,365	— 63
Aug	1,440	1,410	1,390	1,405	— 53
Est. vol.: 2,132 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,822 lots. Open interest: 27,147					
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,330	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,355	— 9
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,372	1,382	— 6
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,390	1,400	— 11
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,420	—	+ 5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,430	—	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,440	—	Unch.
Est. vol.: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1 lots. Open interest: 193					
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,735	1,764	— 100
Sep	1,830	1,808	1,815	1,820	— 70
Nov	1,875	1,855	1,855	1,870	— 67
Jan	1,875	1,875	1,875	—	— 65
Mar	1,920	1,890	1,890	1,920	— 63
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,900	—	— 65
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,900	—	— 65
Est. vol.: 330 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 128 lots. Open interest: 953					

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

U.S. Treasuries

June 24

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	6.07	6.05	6.25	6.30
6-month bill	6.10	6.08	6.38	6.45
1-year bill	6.17	6.15	6.55	6.59
	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	98 15/32	98 17/32	7.37	7.46

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 151.76
Change for the day: + 0.58
Average yield: 7.55 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

June 25

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar	Puts-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar
43	2.55	3.13	—	0.42	0.80	—
44	1.85	2.50	—	0.70	1.13	—
45	1.26	1.93	2.49	1.10	1.54	1.40
46	0.83	1.48	2.02	1.66	2.07	1.81
47	0.53	1.13	1.63	2.34	n.a.	2.28
48	0.32	0.84	1.30	3.12	3.35	—

Estimated total vol. 6,293
Calls: Tue. vol. 5,029 open int. 39,728
Puts: Tue vol. 2,418 open int. 31,239
Source: CME.

Cash Prices

June 25

Commodity and Unit	Wed.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.98
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.66
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	70-71
Lead Spot, lb	22-24
Copper elect., lb	69
Tin (Straits), lb	3.4609
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.41
Palladium, oz	112
Silver N.Y., oz	5.07

*: New York spot price.
Source: AP.

S&P 100 Index Options

[illegible]

Source: CBOE.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Australia

Amatil

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	947.0	[illegible]
Profits	34.01	[illegible]
Per Share	0.34	[illegible]

United States

Federal Paper Board

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	211.6	[illegible]
Net Income	3.53	[illegible]
Per Share	0.40	[illegible]
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	418.3	[illegible]
Net Income	9.94	[illegible]
Per Share	0.50	[illegible]

Monfort of Colorado

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	399.7	[illegible]
Net Income	6.96	[illegible]
Per Share	1.62	[illegible]
9 months	1986	1985
Revenue	1,146.	[illegible]
Net Income	18.7	[illegible]
Per Share	4.53	[illegible]

مكتوب على الأصل ?

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge

A — B — C — D — E — F — G — H — I — J — K — L — M — N — O — P — R — S — T

(Continued on next page)

Axilrod Retires at Fed; To Join Nikko Securities

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Stephen H. Axilrod, a long-time official with the Federal Reserve Board, has retired to join a Japanese securities firm.

Mr. Axilrod, who had worked for the Fed for 34 years, retired Monday to become a vice chairman of Nikko Securities Co. International, the company announced. He also will be an adviser to the company's Tokyo-based parent, Nikko Securities Co.

Nikko, an international financial-services firm, is bidding with the Fed to become a primary U.S. government-securities dealer.

At the time of his retirement, Mr. Axilrod was staff director and secretary of the Federal Open Market Committee, the policy-making arm of the Fed. He also had served as an FOMC economist.

U.S. Home Resales Fall 3.4%

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Sales of existing homes in the United States fell 3.4 percent in May to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.45 million units from 3.57 million units in April, the National Association of Realtors said Wednesday. However, May home resales were 13.5 percent above the level of a year earlier, reflecting the lowest mortgage interest rates in more than seven years, the trade association said.

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 37

ATT Fd, AmFruct A, AmFruct B, AmMaize A, AmMaize B, BDM Int s, BicCp s, BolarPhrm s, BrownFor A, BrownFor B, Buell Ind s, CenturyBus, CitadelHld, CurticeBrn, FabIndust, ForestLb s, GouldLP n, HUBCO, HomeShop n, ICH Cp s, Intermark s, KayCorp s, KeyPharm, Levitt, LorimarTel n, NewcrtEl, PEC Isrl, Pier 1 Inc w, PropCapTr, RestAscB, RestAscA, Sound/Sy A, Std Shares, Teleconcpt, WashPost, WRIT s, Woodstream

NEW LOWS 13

Damson Oil, Damson 250p, Damson 3pl, ESD, FtAustralia, FstCtrlFn wt, JohnstwnAm, Media pf, MidAmInd, SwalRlty, StdHavens wt, Verlipile, WwdeEng

Floating-Rate Notes

June 25

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Austria 95	4⅝	19-08	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bnp 92 (Dm)	5	27-06	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium 97 (Dm)	4⅝	28-08	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerzbk 95(Dmk)	4⅝	23-10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresdner Fin 90 (Dm)	4⅝	19-08	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ecc 92 (Dm)	4⅝	28-08	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ireland 97 (Dm)	4⅝	14-07	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jp Morgan 95 Cap	4⅝	27-08	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden 97 (Dm)	4⅝	28-11	[illegible]	[illegible]

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cr Foncier 94 (Ecu)	7⅝	12-08	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cr Foncier 96 Ecu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cr National 95 (Ecu)	7⅝	15-07	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eec 93 (Ecu)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	7⅝	28-10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy 92	[illegible]	30-06	[illegible]	[illegible]

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cnl 97 (Yen)	[illegible]	22-10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	[illegible]	27-08	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 25 June 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

Other Funds

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; ● - Redempt - Price - Ex-Coupon; ●● - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Joseph Leonard Named Eastern's Acting Chief

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Joseph B. Leonard, president of Eastern Airlines since last year, will become acting chief executive officer when Frank Borman, chairman and chief executive, leaves the carrier on June 30, the airline announced.

Mr. Leonard is unlikely to be appointed to replace Mr. Borman as chairman of the carrier, which Texas Air Corp. is buying for $676 million. The airline did not say Tuesday whether he would retain his new post when the purchase is completed.

Texas Air's other subsidiaries, Continental and New York Air, do not have chairmen. Frank Lorenzo, Texas Air's chairman, oversees all the subsidiaries.

Mr. Borman, 58, announced his resignation from Eastern earlier this month to become vice chairman of Houston-based Texas Air.

The former astronaut, who battled with labor unions during his final years with Eastern, said he would move to Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Mr. Leonard, 42, of Augusta, Georgia, joined Eastern in 1984 after 17 years with Boeing Commercial Airplane Co., Northwest Orient Airlines and American Airlines.

In September 1985, he was named president and chief operating officer and was elected to the board of directors.

Salomon Brothers Inc. of New York has named Toshihide Sakamoto, an expert in the marketing of Japanese equity securities, to its Tokyo affiliate. Mr. Sakamoto, formerly in charge of marketing Japanese equity securities to Tokyo-based institutions overseas for Yamaichi Securities Co., will become vice president at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd.

Chrysler Corp. has announced the appointment of Jerome B. York as vice president of truck operations. Mr. York, 47, joined the Detroit-based company in 1979, after serving as president of Delta Truck Body Co. He also worked for a Hertz Corp. equipment division, Ford Motor Co. and General Motor Corp.'s Pontiac division. He will report to Robert A. Lutz, who has resigned from Ford Motor Co. to be named executive vice president of Chrysler.

Colgate-Palmolive Co., New York, has appointed Brian J. Heidtke as vice president and corporate treasurer. Currently vice president and treasurer of RCA Corp., he will be responsible for domestic and international corporate treasury functions and supervise pension fund investment.

American Motors Corp. has named a former Canadian trade minister, Edward Lumley, one of its 14 directors. AMC is constructing a $675-million assembly plant for midsized autos at Brampton, Ontario. The plant is to turn out its first car in a year.

Norfolk Southern Corp., of Virginia, has named Arnold B. McKinnon chairman and chief executive officer, succeeding Robert B. Claytor, who will retire Dec. 31, but continue as a director. D. Henry Watts will succeed Mr. McKinnon as executive vice president, marketing, effective July 1.

SISAL: *Swiss Company Is Struggling to Survive in Tanzania*

(Continued from first finance page)

hope to extract will determine the future extent of private investment here.

Sisal, which is not indigenous to East Africa, was smuggled by a German count into Tanganyika from Mexico in the belly of a stuffed crocodile at the end of the last century. Only 61 of the original 1,000 young plants survived, but it was enough to start an industry.

The founders of Amboni, from Switzerland and Germany, arrived in Tanganyika in the 1890s and began carving out huge estates in the hills here. After World War I, the British confiscated the estates, but returned them in 1921 when the company was incorporated under the Amboni name.

When Tanganyika became independent in 1961, Amboni was the country's largest private sisal producer. Three years later, Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form Tanzania, and in 1976, the government nationalized nearly all sisal estates, leaving only Amboni in private hands.

A year ago, after a decade of nationalization, former president Julius K. Nyerere, conceded that the nationalization of the sisal industry had been a disaster.

This is evident from the precipitous drop in production. In 1976, Tanzania produced 119,000 tons of sisal, of which Amboni accounted for slightly more than 20 percent. Last year, Amboni produced about 15,000 tons of sisal, nearly half of the country's entire crop.

Indeed, the government-owned operations are turning out only 17 percent of the sisal produced on the same estates in 1969, while Amboni is at 68 percent of what it produced that year. The government has talked about returning some sisal estates to private ownership, but executives of private businesses are skeptical that buyers could be found.

For more than a decade, until 1983, Amboni was made to sell its sisal through the Tanzanian Sisal Authority, which operates the government's sisal estates. For years, the government also kept all the foreign exchange earned by Amboni and paid it in grossly overvalued Tanzanian shillings.

"We would have gone bankrupt," Dr. Schachenmann said, "if we had not freed ourselves from the iron grip of the TSA."

Unable to buy spare parts to keep going, the company won the right in 1983 to keep 10 percent of its foreign-exchange earnings. Then last year it secured a $6.1-million loan to rehabilitate its operations from the International Finance Corp., a subsidiary of the World Bank, and a consortium of European banks.

The company has other applications pending to retain more of its foreign earnings, to purchase diesel fuel as well as foodstuffs and consumer goods to be sold in company stores to estate workers.

"I'm doing this slice by slice," Dr. Schachenmann said. "Since I came here, it has been crisis management. I find it quite exciting, really. If it were a normal sisal plantation, it would be boring. It's a boring crop. There are straight rows and nothing happens for 10 years."

WALL: Best Stocks

(Continued from first finance page)

York and Torchmark, the insurance and financial services company.

Ownership changes in entertainment companies, TV networks and cable operators have also opened up a window of opportunity, Mr. Eisen believes. He owns CBS for his clients and "buys it every day," he said. Among the cable companies that the firm owns: Warner Communications, United Cable and Rogers Cable. Additionally, he owns United Artists, because of its library of Rocky, James Bond and Pink Panther films.

Still another theme Mr. Eisen is playing is the graying of the automobile in America. Because consumers keep their cars longer, companies that provide drivers with service, maintenance and parts should benefit. His holdings include Firestone, Quaker State Oil and Lubrizol.

Mr. Eisen is not impressed by the TV home shopping craze that has swept Wall Street. Stocks of companies already in, or considering, the business have surged. "The values being placed on that business are outrageous," he said. "This is a Wall Street infatuation."

Three areas that Mr. Eisen thinks worth examination are oil and oil service companies, technology and hospital management companies. "They're cheap but they may get cheaper or even stay cheap," he cautioned.

Mr. Eisen's managers study such macroeconomic data as Federal Reserve policy and statistics on the gross national product, the total output of the United States' goods and services. But they do not believe it is possible to forecast the direction of interest rates or the stock market. "I don't know why there is this great infatuation with predicting the unknown," he said.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower in European Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar ended slightly lower in Europe Wednesday after a day of extremely quiet, narrow trading. Dealers said the currency likely would stay firmly pinned in a tight range for the balance of the week.

"The absence of any new economic factors, combined with nervousness over the very volatile movements at the beginning of the week, has combined to make operators reluctant to adopt any new positions," one London dealer said.

The dollar closed in London at 2.2153 Deutsche marks, down from 2.2205 at the opening and 2.2218 at Tuesday's close. Against the yen, it slipped to 165.95 from 166.10 at the opening and 166.70 on Tuesday.

Dealers said the market made a slight attempt to drive the dollar lower during the day, but that the attempt fizzled for lack of significant support.

With operators wary of moving purely on technical considerations, the dollar was likely to hover in a very narrow range just above 2.20 DM for some time, they added.

Several said the current period of stagnation could last until after the Japanese election on July 6, especially with the summer holiday season now approaching.

U.S. trade figures for May are due out Friday, but even these are unlikely to affect the market in its present mood unless they diverge greatly from expectations, dealers said. Analysts' forecasts are for a $12.5-billion deficit after a $12.07-billion deficit in April.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Wed.	Tue.
Deutsche mark	2.2153	2.2218
Pound sterling	1.5375	1.5400
Japanese yen	165.95	166.70
Swiss franc	1.8140	1.8220
French franc	7.0655	7.0602

Source: Reuters

In other markets, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.21[illegible] down from 2.2289 at the [illegible] fixing, and at 7.0810 French francs in Paris, down from 7.1[illegible] closed at 1.8128 Swiss francs in Zurich, down from 1.8280 [illegible] Tuesday. (Reuters)

Retail Prices in France Increased 0.2% in May

Reuters

PARIS — French retail prices rose 0.2 percent in May after a [illegible] percent increase in April, the national statistics institute, INSEE, said Wednesday.

INSEE said that year-to-year retail-price inflation slowed to [illegible] percent in May from a 2.6 [illegible] rate in April, representing the [illegible] consecutive year-to-year [illegible] and the lowest rate since the mid-1960s.

THE EUROMARKETS

Market Is Firm Despite Low Retail Demand

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The dollar-straight sector remained firm Wednesday, with operators encouraged by recent weak economic data out of the United States and Japan and by apparent strong demand on Tuesday at the first of this week's two U.S. Treasury auctions, dealers said.

But they added that retail demand for bonds, especially in the primary market, still appears to be very thin. "I'd love to be able to say that retail are buying in size, but the truth is they're not," one dealer said. He added that dollar straights ended with gains of up to a point at the long end.

Only one new dollar straight was launched during the day, a $125-million bond for the province of Saskatchewan. The issue pays 7½ percent over five years and was priced at par.

The issue was launched too late to trade widely, but brokers quoted it around the total fees of 1⅞ percent at a discount of about 1⅝. The lead manager was Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd.

Asahi Glass Co. issued a $100-million equity warrant bond with an indicated coupon of 2¾ percent. The five-year issue was priced at par; lead manager was Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd. Dealers quoted the issue comfortably inside the 1½-percent selling concession at a discount of about [illegible].

The French-franc sector saw an expected 400-million-franc issue for Fiat Finance & Trade, guaranteed by Internazionale Holdings Fiat SA. The five-year issue pays 8 percent and was priced at 100¾. Lead manager was Crédit Lyonnais and it was quoted at a discount of about 1⅝ compared with the 1⅞-percent fees.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

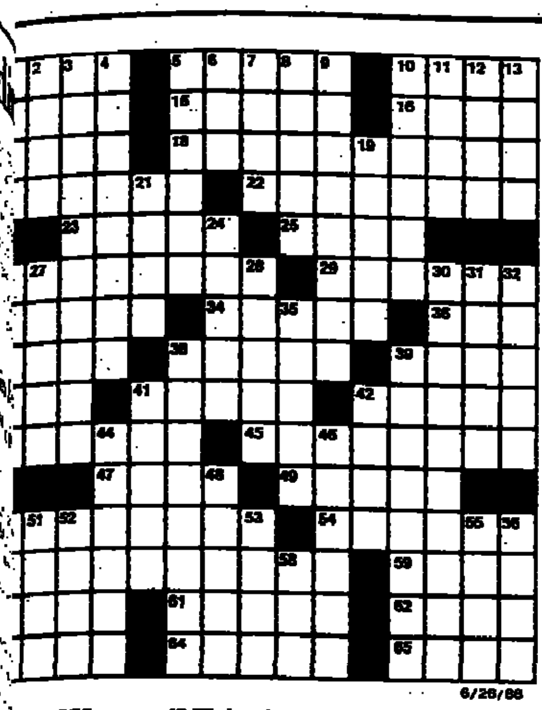
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.



6/26/86

ACROSS

Swedish quartet
Waited patiently
Endure under use
Doctorow's "— Lake"
Accrue
Queen before Noor
Man-made ake in the West
How Capp's Fosdick faces langer
— Lupin, Leblanc character
A quality of Cassius
Go after stripers
Prank
Ruffles
Provoke
ndian queen
Uttered shrill ones
Pinna or concha
Assoc.
These might be light
Killer whale
— Aviv
Handel composition
42 High points
43 Prosperous time
45 Poet's post-sunset period
47 Sellers role: Abbr.
49 Singer John
50 Like some leftovers
54 — Islands off Sicily
57 Gumption component
59 Singer Redding
60 Inactive
61 Hawk's weapon
62 "— tread on me"
63 Auctioned
64 Historic island
65 Barn-voyage vessels?

DOWN

1 College in Mich.
2 Oom Paul was one
3 In a vainglorious way
4 He wrote "The Ugly Duckling"
5 Happened
6 Suffix with adamant
7 Twofold
8 Goofed
9 Fine wools
10 "Rome — built in a day"
11 Besides
12 Is unwell
13 Beams
19 Over
21 Score unit
24 Outcast
26 Bouillon, e.g.
27 Street show
28 Bout of a sort
30 Schwarzenegger role: 1985
31 Spiked a drink
32 Remove
35 Justify
38 Massachusetts
39 Order of eight-limbed mollusks
41 Hawaiian isle
42 Dead set against
44 Watched one's calories
46 Actresses Drew and Terry
48 Floral feature
50 Danish-American reformer
51 Within: Comb. form
52 Monticle
53 Wild carrot
55 Where Gretzky shines
56 Adherents
58 You, to Rocco

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

ENNIS THE MENACE

NCE UPON A TIME THERE WAS A GIRL CALLED SNOW WHITE ND SOME DWARFS NAMED SNEEZY, DOC, BLITZEN, BAMBI, ETER PAN AND PINOCCHIO...'

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

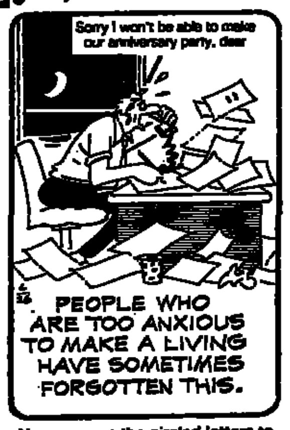
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MIRGY

NAHCT

WOLTAL

VEWERS



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ◯◯◯ TO ◯◯◯◯

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BOWER FLANK BECALM ZINNIA
Answer: Where there's a will there's sometimes this— A WAIL

WEATHER

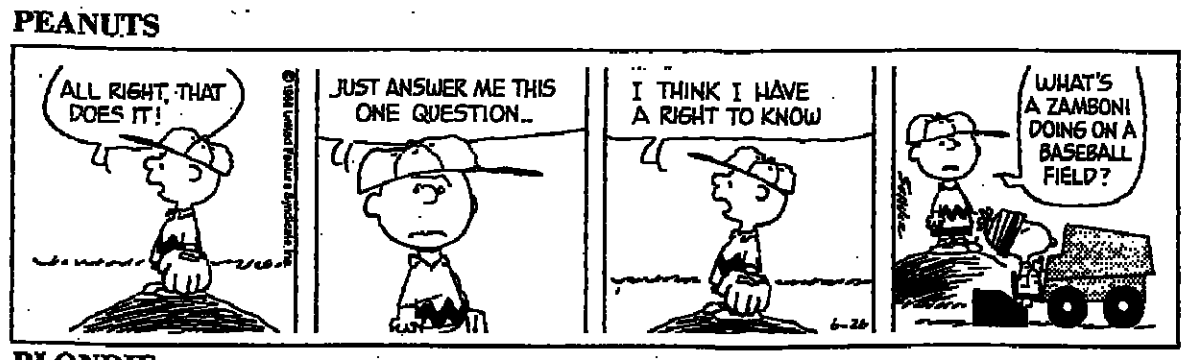
ROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
rve	24	75	16	61	fr
sterdam	22	72	10	50	o
ens	32	90	23	73	cl
celona	32	90	16	61	o
grade	25	77	12	54	cl
lin	25	77	12	54	cl
ssels	23	73	11	52	fr
harest	26	79	14	57	fr
apest	25	77	12	54	cl
nhagen	24	75	11	52	fr
a Del Sol	28	82	17	63	fr
lin	20	68	13	55	cl
nburgh	21	70	13	55	o
rence	32	90	19	66	fr
nkfurt	26	79	12	54	fr
eva	27	81	12	54	fr
sinki	25	77	9	48	fr
nbul	27	81	19	66	cl
Palmas	23	73	16	61	cl
bon	24	75	15	59	fr
don	25	77	11	52	cl
drid	29	84	18	64	fr
an	29	84	18	64	fr
scow	12	54	9	48	o
nich	24	75	11	52	fr
e	27	81	19	66	fr
o	24	75	13	55	fr
is	28	82	14	57	fr
gue	24	75	13	55	fr
kjavik	11	52	8	46	o
me	28	82	17	63	fr
ckholm	26	79	8	46	fr
asbourg	27	81	12	54	fr
ice	30	86	18	64	fr
nna	23	73	16	61	cl
rsaw	20	68	7	45	cl
ich	26	79	14	57	fr
IDDLE EAST					
kara	26	79	7	45	cl
rut	28	82	21	70	fr
mascus	34	93	16	61	fr
usalem	26	79	16	61	fr
Aviv	30	86	19	66	cl
EANIA					
ckland	15	59	7	45	sh
ney	16	61	5	41	cl

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	26	79	o
Beijing	32	90	22	72	o
Hong Kong	28	82	25	77	sh
Manila	32	90	25	77	cl
New Delhi	32	90	25	77	cl
Seoul	29	84	20	68	o
Shanghai	31	88	23	73	fr
Singapore	—	—	—	—	na
Taipei	31	88	25	77	o
Tokyo	25	77	20	68	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	30	86	19	66	fr
Cairo	—	—	—	—	na
Cape Town	19	66	4	39	cl
Casablanca	24	75	19	66	cl
Harare	21	70	6	43	fr
Lagos	29	84	26	79	o
Nairobi	19	66	9	48	o
Tunis	31	88	20	68	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	18	64	4	39	fr
Caracas	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	21	70	14	57	o
Mexico City	24	75	15	59	cl
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	16	61	9	48	cl
Atlanta	32	90	22	72	fr
Boston	22	72	14	57	fr
Chicago	16	61	12	54	fr
Denver	29	84	16	61	cl
Detroit	22	72	7	45	fr
Honolulu	31	88	23	75	fr
Houston	34	93	23	73	pc
Los Angeles	27	81	16	61	fo
Miami	31	88	24	75	cl
Minneapolis	28	82	13	55	pc
Montreal	27	81	16	61	r
Nassau	31	88	22	72	fr
New York	24	75	15	59	fr
San Francisco	19	66	14	57	pc
Seattle	24	75	11	52	fr
Toronto	27	81	15	59	r
Washington	27	81	15	59	fr

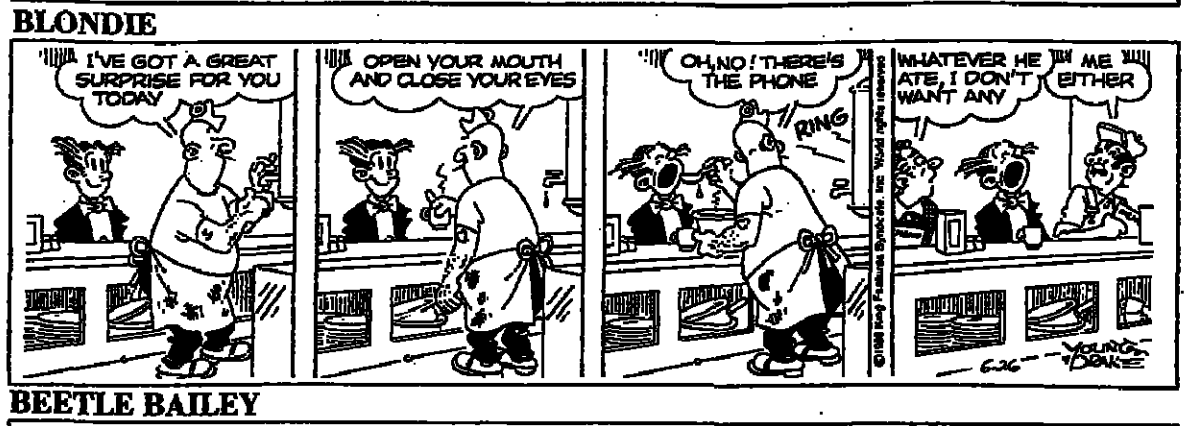
l-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; h-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

URSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. — 18 (82—64). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 27—13 (81—55). MADRID: Cloudy. ne. 30—18 (86—64). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 27—16 (81—61). PARIS: r. Temp. 30—15 (86—59). ROME: Fair. Temp. 29—20 (84—68). TEL AVIV: t available. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 27—17 (81—63). BANGKOK: Stormy. ne. 32—25 (90—77). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 29—24 (84—75). NILA: Stormy. Temp. 34—25 (93—77). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. —21 (82—70). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 33—29 (91—84). TOKYO: owers. Temp. 25—21 (77—70).

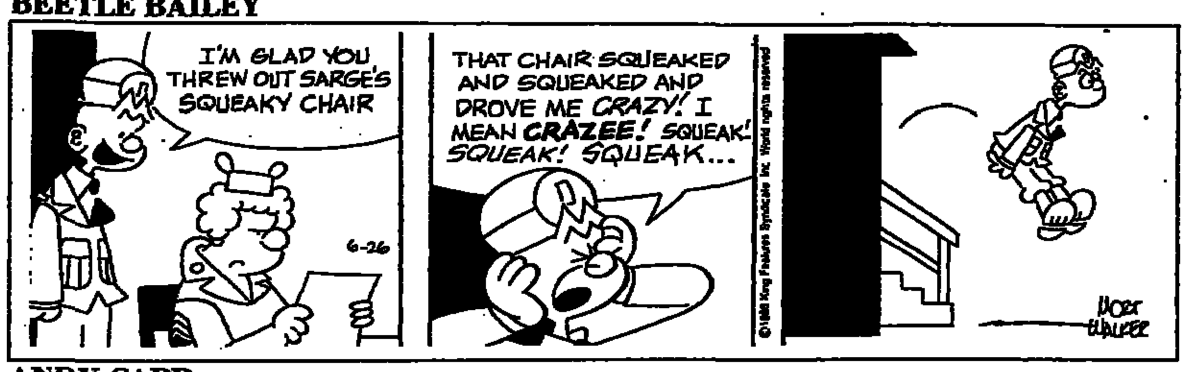
PEANUTS



BLONDIE

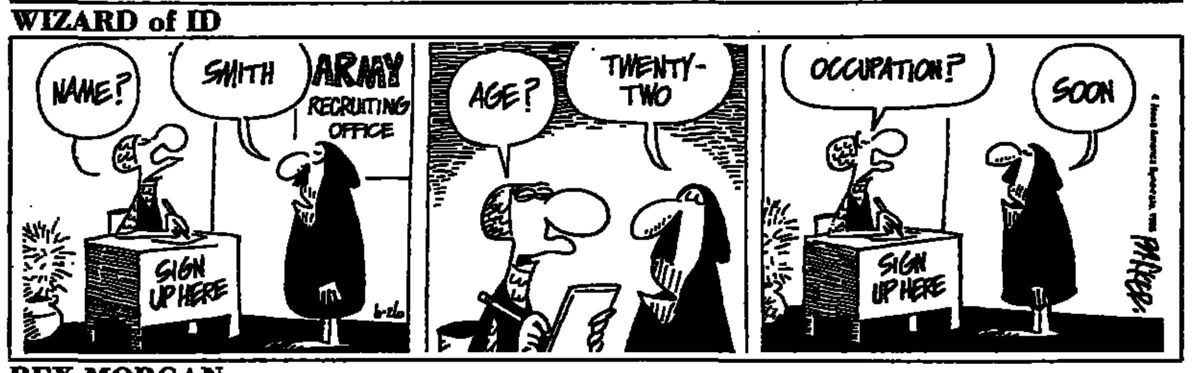


BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

THE PRODIGY

By Amy Wallace. Illustrated. 297 pages. $18.95. E. P. Dutton, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by John Gross

FAME came to William James Sidis while he was still a small child — but then how much of a childhood can he be said to have had? Not long after he was born, in 1898, his parents, in keeping with their belief that "a baby is never too young to start learning anything," hung alphabet blocks over his crib. By his second year he was spelling, reading and counting; at the age of 3 he taught himself Latin and Greek.

These were only some of the precocious feats that soon began attracting the attention of the press, at first in his native Boston and then beyond. In the next few years he mastered a whole series of languages, invented an Esperanto-like language of his own and wrote workmanlike textbooks on (among other things) grammar and astronomy. The one major subject he had an aversion to was mathematics, but his parents steered him toward it, and by the time he was 8 he had devised a new table of logarithms.

When he was 9, his father tried to enroll him at Harvard — he had already passed the Harvard Medical School anatomy exam — but he was not accepted until two years later. His arrival at the university, as the youngest student ever to enroll there, was the occasion for a story on the front page of The New York Times, a paper that he had begun reading at the age of 18 months.

The family already had Harvard connections. William's father, Boris Sidis, was a Jewish immigrant from the Ukraine who had been accepted as a special student at Harvard, worked under William James (who was to be William's godfather) and gone on to become a pioneer in the field of abnormal psychology. William's mother, Sarah, who had also emigrated from the Ukraine, had qualified as a doctor, though she chose not to practice medicine.

Both parents were at one in using William to illustrate Boris's theories, claiming that any normal child could do as well, if it were taught the proper use of its reasoning powers. Amy Wallace, in her new biography of Sidis, draws an apt comparison with the education of John Stuart Mill, who was subjected to a similar intellectual regimen as a boy. True, there was an important difference — the Sidises were loving parents where Mill's father was harsh — but in both cases the result was a severely lopsided upbringing. (Significantly, Boris and Sarah agreed with Mill senior in strongly disapproving of fairy tales.)

Unlike John Stuart Mill, and contrary to rumors, William Sidis seems never to have suffered a major breakdown. But he was an ungainly, increasingly eccentric adolescent, and intellectual triumphs like the legendary two-hour lecture on "four-dimensional bodies" that he gave to the Harvard Mathematical Club when he was 11 were no preparation for life in a Harvard dorm.

At Harvard, William was ostracized and made the butt of practical jokes. At the Rice Institute (later Rice University) in Houston, where he was appointed professor of mathematics at the age of 17, he proved almost as much of a misfit, and he soon left. Returning to Boston, he threw himself into radical politics. In 1919 he was convicted of taking part in a banned May Day parade; his parents somehow pulled strings to keep him out of jail, and spirited him off to a sanatorium they now ran, but he was bitterly resentful of their power over him. When he was 23 he broke with them and headed for New York.

From this point on he lived a semi-submerged life, making his home in a succession of nondescript rented rooms, working as a Comptometer operator, and moving on to another office whenever it was suggested that he ought to be doing something worthier of his gifts. (Like Herman Melville's Bartleby the Scrivener, he preferred not to.) Much of his energy was poured into what was surely the most arid hobby he could have hit on, the collection of streetcar transfers — he published a book on the subject, and became caught up in ferocious disputes with rival collectors. His habits were slovenly, and his behavior was marked by a number of strange compulsions. Yet there were always a few friends ready to listen to his more wayward theories (his highly revisionist views on American history, for example), and with all his crankiness he retained an undeniable dignity.

What he found unbearable was the occasional raking up of the past by journalists, always glad to point out the moral that it doesn't pay to be too smart. In 1937 his patience finally broke when The New Yorker published an article about him, written (under a pseudonym) by James Thurber. He began a series of suits against the magazine; his claim that the article was an invasion of privacy was rejected, but in 1944 — shortly before he died of a cerebral hemorrhage — he won a victory of sorts when a further claim that he had been libeled was settled out of court for a small sum.

For his part, Thurber seems to have had little notion of the anguish the article had caused Sidis, and the episode scarcely shows him at his most attractive. But however much Sidis may have deserved to have his privacy protected while he was living, at this stage there can be no harm in uncovering his traces — and generally speaking, thanks to a blend of sympathy and good sense, Wallace has risen to the occasion. Some of the writing in "The Prodigy" is rather scrappy, and it is a serious weakness that so few sources are cited; but on the whole the book does justice to an often sad, often grotesque but always fascinating story.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	T	E		I	M	A	M		R	A	N	G	E	D
G	A	P		N	O	R	A		Y	E	A	R	L	Y
A	M	I		T	O	G	S		A	R	I	E	L	S
V	I	C	T	O	R	I	A			O	V	A		
E	L	S	A		E	L	I	Z	A	B	E	T	H	I
			H	U	D			O	D	E		C	O	M
S	A	M	O	S		J	U	N	E			O	U	I
Q	U	E	E	N	S	O	F	E	N	G	L	A	N	D
U	R	N			T	R	O	D		O	U	T	D	O
I	A	L		E	A	U			C	A	N			
B	L	O	O	D	Y	M	A	R	Y		D	A	T	E
			P	S	I		B	O	A	D	I	C	E	A
C	L	A	U	S	E		O	M	N	I		T	A	R
S	E	R	M	O	N		V	A	I	N		O	L	E
A	S	K	I	N	G		E	N	C	E		R	E	D

6/26/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AN expert is likely to work hard to score an overtrick or to prevent one although he knows that the amount at stake is trivial. Major events are sometimes won by trivial margins.

A case in point is the diagramed deal. Every one of the 18 North-South pairs in the event bid and made a game. So all that happened was that a few points changed hands as a result of overtricks. Unimportant, one might think.

The eventual winners of the event sat East-West and defended four hearts. A spade lead gave the defense two tricks in that suit and one might think that it was all over. But East made the return that was certain, against an expert declarer, to earn him another trick: he led the diamond jack.

South could afford to lose a heart trick or a club trick but not both. So he adopted a safe path by winning in dummy, leading to the heart ace and finessing the heart ten. He knew that if this lost, East would have to make a favorable return. That was so, but East won 21 points on the transaction because all but three of the other North-South pairs made at least 11 tricks.

NORTH
♠ K 8
♡ K 10 4
◇ A K Q 9 4
♣ A Q 2

WEST
♠ 7 6 4
♡ 7 3
◇ 10 5 3 2
♣ 10 8 7 4

EAST (D)
♠ A Q J 10 5 2
♡ Q 8
◇ J 7
♣ K 6 5

SOUTH
♠ 9 3
♡ A J 9 6 5 2
◇ 8 6
♣ J 9 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♠	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	3 ♡	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	4 ♡	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade six.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse June 25

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	566	581.50
ACF Holding	340	344
Aegon	109.30	109.70
Akzo	167.60	167.30
Ahold	89.20	88.50
Amev	80.40	80.30
A'Dam Rubber	12.20	12
Amro Bank	106.80	105.50
BVG	217	218
Buehrmann T	185	182
Caland Hldg	17.50	17.70
Elsevier-NDU	205	205
Fokker	93	94
Gist Brocades	293.50	294.20
Heineken	168	167
Hoogovens	113.20	112.70
KLM	48.80	48.90
Naarden	51	56.40
Nat Neder	86.30	86.10
Nedlloyd	176	175.50
NMB	197	196
Oce Vander G	501	496
Pakhoed	52	50.60
Philips	53.90	53.70
Robeco	94.10	93.50
Rodamco	140.70	140.90
Rolinco	86.30	85.50
Rorento	50.10	50.30
Royal Dutch	201	197
Unilever	485	483.50
Van Ommeren	37.20	36.90
VMF Stork	309.50	311.50
VNU	330	329

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 290.10
Previous : 288.90

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3100	3075
Bekaert	11200	11200
Cockerill	140	140
Cobepa	4370	4360
EBES	4410	4355
GB-Inno-BM	7450	7100
GBL	3200	3180
Gevaert	6000	6000
Hoboken	7400	7390
Intercom	3625	3595
Kredietbank	16500	16475
Petrofina	8530	8350
Soc Generale	7010	7010
Sofina	9980	9970
Solvay	7900	7870
Traction Elec	5510	5620
UCB	8030	7970
Unerg	2745	2735
Vieille Montagne	5900	5790

Current Stock Index : 3676.76
Previous : 3636.64

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	308	308
Allianz Vers	2390	2360
Altana	389	405
BASF	279.50	285.90
Bayer	290.10	291.50
Bay. Hypo bank	555	562.50
Bay Vereinsbank	535	531.50
BBC	309	315
BHF-Bank	504	504.50
BMW	585	587
Commerzbank	307.20	317.50
Conti Gummi	274.20	275.30
Daimler-Benz	1358½	1365
Degussa	430	434
Deutsche Babcock	192	198
Deutsche Bank	777.50	784.50
Dresdner Bank	414.50	415.50
Horpener	356.50	360
Henkel	414.50	413
Hochtief	1005	1005
Hoechst	263.50	264
Hoesch	183	184
Horten	183	182
Hussel	522	523
IWKA	287.50	287
Kali + Salz	247	249.50
Karstadt	339.80	339
Kaufhof	445	449
Kloeckner H-D	229.90	223
Kloeckner Werke	85.50	86
Krupp Stahl	161.10	161
Linde	685	682
Lufthansa	208	205
MAN	217	225
Mannesmann	211	209
Muench Rueck	2855	2860
Nixdorf	568	565
PKI	822	804
Porsche	1030	1015
Preussag	189	193
PWA	232	233.50
RWE	211.50	211
Rheinmetall	385	380
Schering	560	N.Q.
SEL	354	340
Siemens	632.50	634
Thyssen	163.50	163
Veba	279.50	282
Volkswagenwerk	535	538
Wella	755	764.90

Commerzbank Index : 1956.50
Previous : 1954.30

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	17.80	17.90
Cathay Pacific	5.35	5.35
Cheung Kong	20.60	20.70
China Light	15.90	15.90
Green Island	7.80	7.90
Hang Seng Bank	34.50	34.50
Henderson	2.125	2.10
China Gas	15.60	15.40
HK Electric	8.85	8.90
HK Realty A	10.40	10.50
HK Hotels	35.75	35.75
HK Land	5.70	5.80
HK Shang Bank	6.75	6.75
HK Telephone	11.90	11.80
HK Yaumatei	2.85	2.85
HK Wharf	6.95	7.10
Hutch Whampoa	29.20	29.20
Hysan	0.69	0.65
Jardine	12.30	12.30
Jardine Sec	12.20	12.40
Kowloon Motor	8.75	8.75
Miramar Hotel	3.625	3.65
New World	6.15	6.20
SHK Props	12.30	12.40
Stelux	1.72	1.69
Swire Pacific A	12.10	12.20
Tai Cheung	1.99	1.98
Wing On Co	1.35	1.35
Winsor	8.30	8.30
World Int'l	2.45	2.45

Hang Seng Index : 1759.72
Previous : 1763.90

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1175	1175
Anglo American	4850	4825
Anglo Am Gold	23200	24200
Barlows	1820	1820
Blyvoor	1775	1875
Buffels	8200	8200
De Beers	2810	2825
Driefontein	5750	5900
Fregold	3400	3475
GFSA	4550	4650
Harmony	3450	3500
Hiveld Steel	705	700
Kloof	2430	2500
Nedbank	640	650
Rusplat	3725	3750
SA Brews	1050	1060
St Helena	4400	4425
Sasol	740	745
Welkom	2075	2125

Composite Stock Index : 1510.30
Previous : 1515.50

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$10¼	$10⅜
Allied-Lyons	353	348
Anglo Am Gold	$52½	$54
Ass Brit Foods	316	316
Asda-MFI Gp	140	140
Barclays	497	497
Bass	805	790
B.A.T.	400	400
Beecham	403	398
BL	46	47
Blue Circle	625	626
BOC Group	307	312
Boots	244	245
Bowater Indus	335	340
BP	581	576
Brit Telecom	228	230
Brit Aerospace	523	521
Britoil	165	165
BTR	315	318
Burmah	418	390
Cable Wireless	705	690
Cadbury Schw	182	181
Charter Cons	258	252
Commercial U	305	304
Cons Gold	429	429
Cookson Group	503	506
Courtaulds	280	280
Dalgety	280	288
De Beers	625	635
Driefontein	$12⅝	$12¾
Fisons	603	601
Free St Ged	$7½	$7¾
GEC	210	208
Gen Accident	817	804
GKN	375	370
Glaxo	10 11/32	10 35/64
Grand Met	413	410
GRE	847	857
Guinness	326	321
GUS	12⅞	12⅞
Hanson	174	176
Hawker	549	557
ICI	966	969
Imperial Group	372	372
Jaguar	525	523
Land Securities	341	333
Legal General	266	263
Lloyds Bank	362	362
Lonrho	243	242
Lucas	590	588
Marks and Sp	197	197
Metal Box	760	755
Midland Bank	529	529
Nat West Bank	496	492
P and O	515	511
Pilkington	408	415
Plessey	230	222
Prudential	847	839
Racal Elect	194	200
Randfontein	$55½	$55¾
Rank	599	599
Reed Int'l	984	989
Reuters	496	498
Royal Dutch £	52 19/32	51 21/32
RTZ	597	597
Saatchi	785	780
Sainsbury	398	388
Sears Holdings	124	124
Shell	800	783
STC	150	148
Std Chartered	787	797
Storehouse	310	308
Sun Alliance	687	679
Tate and Lyle	595	588
Tesco	378	378
Thorn EMI	465	464
T.I. Group	540	534
Trafalgar Hse	293	293
THF	168	168
Ultramar	180	180
Unilever £	16 51/64	16 51/64
United Biscuits	246	244
Vickers	460	453
War Loan 3½ £	39⅝	39½
Woolworth	745	745

F.T.30 Index : 1334.80
Previous : 1339.40
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 1629.40
Previous : 1625.80

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	23750	23950
Cigahotels	5000	5105
CIR	12150	12200
Cred Ital	3525	3555
Eridania	5800	5030
Farmitalia	13940	13590
Fiat	11530	11720
Generali	124300	124700
IFI	23700	24500
Italcementi	70200	70200
Italgas	2901	2922
Italmobiliari	113180	111975
Mediobanca	218800	216000
Montedison	3250	3281
NBA	3501	3515
Olivetti	15800	15800
Pirelli	5095	5195
RAS	50110	50850
Rinascente	1015	1022
SIP	3555	3391
SME	2483	2451
Snia	5190	5220
Standa	12600	12840
Stet	5385	5440

MIB Current Index : 1585
Previous : 1512

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	770	760
Alsthom Atl.	410	418
Av Dassault	1210	1160
Bancaire	1054	1017
BIC	595	575
Bongrain	1750	1731
Bouygues	1138	1130
BSN-GD	3540	3575
Carrefour	2945	2840
Chargeurs	1050	1011
Club Med	511	518
Darty	3280	3178
Dumez	1290	1245
Elf-Aquitaine	306.50	294
Europe 1	1480	1400
Gen Eaux	1295	1270
Hachette	2830	2845
Lafarge Cop	1316	1268
Legrand	3790	3780
Lesieur	1125	1095
l'Oreal	3430	3325
Martell	1430	1408
Matra	2273	2295
Merlin	3145	3130
Michelin	2790	2650
Moet Hennessy	2089	1990
Moulinex	85.10	86.40
Occidentale	945	942
Pernod Ric	1145	1145
Perrier	710	671
Peugeot	895	871
Printemps	528	519
Radiotechn	903	885
Redoute	1760	1760
Roussel Uclaf	1475	1368
Sanofi	688	671
Skis Rossignol	1225	1225
Telemecan	2965	2970
Thomson CSF	1290	1235
Total	380	375

CAC Index : 353.70
Previous : 346.60

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.42	3.26
Cold Storage	3.10	3.08
DBS	6.85	6.95
Fraser Neave	7.35	7.40
Haw Par	2.78	2.82
Hume	2.22	2.20
Inchcape	2.23	2.21
Lum Chang	0.97	0.96
Malayan Banking	4.16	4.10
OCBC	7.45	7.50
OUB	3.10	3.10
OUE	2.35	2.37
Shangri-la	2.73	2.73
Sime Darby	1.64	1.60
S'pore Airlines	7.10	7.65
S'pore Land	3.42	3.46
S'pore Press	7.55	7.60
S Steamship	1.20	1.21
St Trading	3.12	3.08
UOB	4.08	4.12
United Overseas	1.17	1.17

Straits Times Ind Index : 771.44
Previous : 765.73

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	195	196
Alfa Laval	334	328
Asea	376	377
Astra	690	695
Atlas Copco	214	215
Beijer	188	188
Boliden	201	200
Electrolux	283	284
Ericsson	252	253
Esselte	N.Q.	—
Fermenta	170	170
Handelsbanken	398	398
Pharmacia	217	216
Saab-Scania	780	N.Q.
Sandvik	192	190
Skanska	157	158
SKF	346	344
SwedishMatch	382	N.Q.
Volvo	401	396

Affaersvaerlden Index : 662.10
Previous : 663.40

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.55	3.55
ANZ	4.95	5
BHP	8.50	8.56
Borai	4.53	4.52
Bougainville	2.45	2.50
Coles Myer	5.34	5.40
Comalco	2.20	2.20
CRA	6.12	6.24
CSR	3.28	3.33
Dunlop	3.38	3.40
Elders Ixl	4.80	4.90
ICI Australia	2.62	2.65
Magellan	1.20	1.20
MIM	2.05	2.14
Nat Aust Bank	5.64	5.70
News Corp	19.60	20.20
N Broken Hill	1.90	1.95
Poseidon	3.10	3.10
Old Coal Trust	1.68	1.70
Santos	3.80	3.95
Thomas Nation	3.70	3.65
Western Mining	3	3.13
Westpac Banking	4.87	4.80
Woodside	0.90	0.92

All Ordinaries Index : 1195.70
Previous : 1205.90

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	539	492
Asahi Chemical	825	819
Asahi Glass	1260	1240
Bank of Tokyo	800	803
Bridgestone	720	707
Canon	1030	1050
Casio	1520	1530
C.Itoh	343	324
Dai Nippon Print	1940	1940
Daiwa House	1520	1500
Daiwa Securities	1630	1600
Fanuc	4660	6710
Fuji Bank	1570	1560
Fuji Photo	2900	2890
Fujitsu	968	975
Hitachi	879	875
Hitachi Cable	929	920
Honda	1170	1170
Japan Air Lines	10050	10100
Kajima	928	908
Kansai Power	2600	2540
Kawasaki Steel	183	183
Kirin Brewery	1480	1470
Komatsu	490	491
Kubota	376	380
Kyocera	4100	4050
Matsu Elec Inds	1580	1380
Matsu Elec Works	1420	1380
Mitsubishi Bank	1530	1530
Mitsubishi Chem	732	789
Mitsubishi Elec	367	366
Mitsubishi Heavy	397	394
Mitsubishi Corp	840	811
Mitsui and Co	508	480
Mitsukoshi	1260	1230
Mitsumi	1120	1120
NEC	1530	1530
NGK Insulators	909	932
Nikko Sec	1180	1190
Nippon Kogaku	1080	1080
Nippon Oil	1190	1170
Nippon Steel	178	176
Nippon Yusen	432	434
Nissan	601	592
Nomura Sec	2240	2250
Olympus	1180	1200
Pioneer	2280	2300
Ricoh	895	890
Sharp	985	993
Shimazu	1080	1050
Shinetsu Chemical	1200	1190
Sony	3450	3440
Sumitomo Bank	1850	1830
Sumitomo Chem	411	405
Sumitomo Marine	946	946
Sumitomo Metal	165	164
Taisei Corp	580	559
Taisho Marine	830	820
Takeda Chem	1590	1580
TDK	3840	3840
Teijin	535	521
Tokio Marine	1370	1340
Tokyo Elec. Power	4150	4100
Toppan Printing	1520	1510
Toray Ind	604	580
Toshiba	437	440
Toyota	1400	1570
Yamaichi Sec	1180	1180

Nikkei 225 : 17514.63
Previous : 17342.00
New Index : 1352.86
Previous : 1344.93

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6500	6500
Alusuisse	700	715
Autophon	7700	7700
Bank Leu	3825	3800
Brown Boveri	1840	1835
Ciba Geigy	3510	3510
Credit Suisse	3720	3780
Electrowatt	3400	3400
Interdiscount	5150	5125
Jacob Suchard	8300	8250
Jelmoli	3500	3500
Landis Gyr	1800	1800
Moevenpick	6725	6750
Nestle	8300	8295
Oerlikon-B	1855	1840
Roche Baby	11250	11125
Sandoz	1690	1710
Schindler	3900	3900
Sulzer	592	587
Surveillance	6190	6100
Swissair	1420	1650
SBC	538	536
Swiss Reinsurance	3350	3150
Swiss Volksbank	2480	2425
Union Bank	5690	5670
Winterthur	6550	6400
Zurich Ins	3350	3340

SBC Index : 633.50
Previous : 632.40

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *June 24*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5953	Abti Prce	$24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
3300	Agnico E	$22	21⅝	22	
10836	Alt Energy	$11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
6900	Alta Nat	$12⅞	12½	12¾	
32796	Algoma St	$15½	15	15	
16030	A Barick	$14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
9445	Atco I f	$9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
72184	BCED	400	390	390	—10
45	BP Canada	$28½	28½	28½	— ½
13766	Bank BC	330	320	325	+ 5
155803	Bank N S	$16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
35280	Baton	$24	24	24	— ¼
3317	Bonanza R	163	158	158	+ 2
10275	Bralorne	165	150	165	+14
7470	Bramalea	$22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
73979	BCFP	$14⅝	14¼	14½	
6100	BC Res	139	136	138	+ 2
14648	BC Phone	$27⅝	27¼	27¼	
20	Brunswk	$14	14	14	— ¼
100	Budd Can	$35	35	35	+ ¼
15990	CAE	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
100	CCL A	$19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
3585	CCL B f	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
21110	Cad Frv	$21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
52900	Campeau f	$27¾	27	27¾	+ ¾
735	C Nor West	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
3835	C Packrs	$44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
950	Can Trust	$52	50½	50½	— ½
519	C Tung	$9	9	9	
228325	CI Bk Com	$18	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
29692	CTire A f	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
5500	C Util B	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
801	Celanese	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅞	
800	Celan 175 p	$20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
2100	Centri Tr	$21½	20½	20½	— ⅜
100	CHUM	$56¼	56¼	56¼	— ¼
18310	Cineplex	$22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
21050	C Distb A	$7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
10150	CDistb B f	$7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
7500	CTL Bank	$10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
5000	Coseka R	115	110	110	— 9
575	Conran A	$17½	17½	17½	
4900	Crownx	$33¾	33½	33½	— ⅜
1700	Czar Res	130	130	130	+ 5
8000	Denison A p	$7⅝	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
9200	Denison B f	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
12587	Dicknsn A f	$7¾	7	7¼	+ ⅛
450	Dicknsn B	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
16545	Dofasco	$29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
1000	Du Pont A	$33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
94950	Dylex A	$18½	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
63100	Emco	$30	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
4067	Equity Svr	410	395	395	— 5
11300	FCA Intl	$17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
440	C Falcon C	$18½	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
6190	Ficnbrdge	$21¾	21	21⅛	
7905	Fed Ind A	$17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
7600	F City Fin	$16⅛	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅜
11432	Gendis A	$21	20⅝	20⅞	
1000	Geac Comp	$5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
11546	Gibraltar	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5305	Goldcorp f	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
40	Goodyear	$37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—2⅛
1000	Gratt G	$23½	23½	23½	
18768	GL Forest	$24¾	22⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
100	Gt Pacific	$38	38	38	— 1
3218	Greyhnd	$26⅝	26	26½	+ ½
500	H Group A	460	460	460	
800	Hawker	$27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
16043	Hayes D	$14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ½
49975	Hees Intl	$34⅞	34	34¼	+ ⅜
50	Hollinger I	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
2816	H Bay Co	$29½	29½	29½	
143120	Imasco	$34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
2200	Indal	$17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
400	Inglis	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
5228	Inland Gas	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
10700	I Corona o	$20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
117530	Intl Thom	$12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
22201	Inter Pipe	$43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
4000	Ipsco	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5960	Jannock	$28⅛	27⅞	28	
11091	Kerr Add	$16	16	16	+ ⅛
11743	Labatt	$45⅛	44⅝	45	
29300	Lacana	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
100	LOnt Cem	$25	25	25	
23400	Loblaw Co	$13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
22400	Lumonics	$15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
97225	Magna A f	$34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
50	MDS H A	$17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
28420	MICC	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11200	Mclan H X	$19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
3789	Maritime f	$15⅝	15⅛	15½	
1000	Mertond E	180	180	180	+ 2
72203	Molson A f	$29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
200	Molson B	$29	29	29	— ½
2320	Nablsco L	$41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
29607	Noranda	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
27025	Norcen	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
196359	Nva AltA f	470	460	465	— 5
32007	NuWst sp A	32	32	32	+ 3
3500	Oakwood	275	275	275	
188320	Omnibus o	$7½	5⅝	7	+1⅜
5010	Oshawa A f	$27	21	21	
20848	Pac W Airln	$15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ 1
800	PanCan P	$24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
167045	Placer	$24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
3200	Que Sturg o	440	440	440	
1440	Rayrock f	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
10960	Redpath	$26½	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
1486	ReedSt I Sp	$53	51½	53	+1⅛
1450	Rogers A	$24⅞	24⅝	24¾	
808	Roman	$9	9	9	
2500	Rothman	$39	39	39	— ⅛
52350	Sceptre	270	265	265	
4500	Scotts f	$39	39	39	— ⅛
11486	Sears Can	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
2171	SHL Systm	$25½	25⅛	25½	— ½
100	Selkirk A f	$24	24	24	— ½
11909	Shell Can	$23⅛	23	23	— ⅜
7195	Sherritt	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6270	Slater B f	$14½	14⅜	14½	
2000	Southam	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
2744	Spar Aero f	$26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
78453	Stelco A	$25½	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
16500	Sulpetro	39	38	39	
480	Teck Cor A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25070	Teck B f	$23	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
10184	Tex Can	$27⅝	27	27¼	+ ½
58075	Thom N A	$31⅛	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
65072	Tor Dm Bk	$23⅛	22⅞	23	
10166	Torstar B f	$32½	31⅞	32	— ½
2900	Traders A f	$49	48½	48½	— ⅛
875	Trns Mt	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
2100	Trinity Res	55	55	55	+ 2
72818	TrnAlta UA	$28⅛	28	28	
80722	TrCan PL	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
1336	Trimac	225	220	225	+ 5
19680	Trilon A	$33⅞	33½	33¾	— ⅛
4925	Trizec A f	$38⅞	37½	38½	+ 1
32232	Turbo	48½	48½	48½	—1½
4581	Unicorp A f	$10	9⅞	10	
520	Un Carbid	$16¼	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
3046	U Enterise	$12	11⅞	12	
800	U Keno	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
11400	Versil A I	265	260	260	—20
400	Vestgron	58	58	58	— 5
4200	Wordair	$15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅛
940	Woldwod	$20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
5675	Westmin	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4040	Weston	$33⅛	32½	33⅛	+ ⅜
6619	Woodwd A	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
	Total sales 11,903,478 shares				

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,069.90	3,058.10

Sports News, Pages 8 and 9

1887/1986 99 YEARS

هكذا من الأصل

ART BUCHWALD

Harassment at Home

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled last week that you could sue for sexual harassment in the office. It was a sweeping decision for the Supremes and I thought it would take care of sexual harassment once and for all.

Larry the lawyer thinks the decision was wanting. "They didn't say anything about sexual harassment in the home."

Buchwald

"There is a lot more than in the office," Larry said. "A recent survey showed that there was five times as much harassment where people dwell than where they work."

"How can you sexually harass someone in your own home?"

Larry said, "I represented a man last week in a very interesting case. One day he was bushed and tired and sank into a chair. Then his wife started to sexually harass him."

"How?"

"Well, first she undid his tie, and then started to rip off his shirt. My client begged her to desist. So she got mean and told him that if he wasn't willing to be a good sport he wouldn't get any dinner."

"That's a big club to hold over a guy's head."

"While the wife was trying to take off the husband's shoes, he pushed her away and told her that whatever she thought, *she* had the wrong idea."

"Then what did she do?"

"She refused to cook him dinner. It was too much for the husband. Having used this threat so often, he decided to sue the wife for sexual harassment in the home."

□

"How did it go?" I asked him.

"It was a pretty interesting trial. The wife claimed that the husband encouraged her to make passes — and on occasion even played Mantovani music in the bedroom. She testified that over the years, he had harassed her as much as she had harassed him. As a matter of fact, on the very night when the crime took place, she said her husband had pinched her, which was their sign to each other."

"That's a tough defense," I said. "What did you do?"

"I had no choice but to hold up the ripped shirt. It was the key evidence that my client did not cooperate willingly in the sexual harassment. I then called a string of witnesses to testify that the husband was too weak and bushed to start anything. Then I called my client to the stand. He said that he never knew when he came home whether he would be harassed or not. He told of many instances when his wife ruffled his hair and tugged on his waist, and put her hands over his eyes so he couldn't see who it was."

"Was the husband emotional?" I asked.

"Yes. His chin quivered all the time he gave testimony. I finally asked *him* the crushing question. Why, if he thought he was being harassed, did he keep returning home? To which he replied that he didn't know where else to go for dinner."

"That must have won everyone over."

□

"The jury ruled against my client and in favor of the wife."

"How could they do that?" I said. "Your case was airtight."

Larry the lawyer said, "The jury told me later that I had failed to prove intent. The wife could have been sexually harassing my client or she could just have been, by taking his tie off and ripping his shirt, preparing him for a great meal."

"Surely you're going to appeal?"

"To the highest court in the land. Only a conservative court will appreciate the significance of a ripped shirt."

Greece Finds Old Road Under Planned Museum

The Associated Press

ATHENS — An ancient road has been discovered beneath the 150-year-old Makriyannis Barracks, a onetime military hospital close to the Acropolis, where Greece hopes to house the Elgin Marbles if Britain returns them.

Culture Minister Melina Mercouri said Tuesday that the paved stone road, which is thought to date from the 5th or 4th century B. C., probably linked the theater of Dionysos on southern slope of the Acropolis with a shrine of Dionysos about 600 yards away.

The 'Quietly Achieving' Horne Family

By Nadine Brozan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Several years ago, Lena Horne asked her daughter, Gail Lumet Buckley, to store in her basement an old family trunk that had belonged to Horne's father.

And while she was at it, Horne said, "You might take a look in it. There are a lot of interesting things in there."

Indeed there were, Buckley recalled during a joint interview with Horne in a midtown office building. Crammed into the trunk were hundreds of objects and mementos of Horne's forebears reaching back six generations to an ancestor, Sinai Reynolds, who was born into slavery in 1777 and who bought her freedom by selling pies. "There were photographs, letters, bills, notes, letters, including one from Benjamin Harrison, speakeasy tickets, gambling receipts, college diplomas."

What the trunk also contained was the fragmented structure of a book. When Buckley pieced together the memorabilia, after interviewing relatives and scouring reference material on black history, she wrote "The Hornes: An American Family," to be published June 30 by Alfred A. Knopf. It traces the saga — from post-Revolutionary War days through the Civil War and Reconstruction into the 20th century — of one stalwart black family. But it also, as Buckley put it, sheds light on "America's historic family secret, the story of black life that has never been told: that of the typical black middle-class family, the black bourgeoisie."

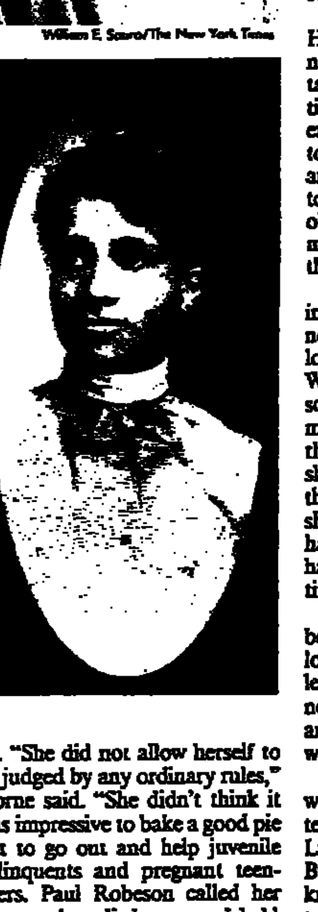
"My ancestors were typical of the black middle class because they were super," she said. "To be equal or even to get a foot in the door, it was necessary to be smarter, faster and brighter than whites — and other blacks."

There were many such black families, she continued "quietly achieving as doctors, lawyers, jurists, architects, but the quiet truth doesn't make headlines."

"We were like the rest except for my mother, who has made this happen," Buckley said.

Writing the book, she said, "made me feel two things I have never felt before: incredibly American and incredibly black, and there is nothing else that I could possibly be."

William E. Sauro/The New York Times



Horne and daughter Gail (above); at right, Horne's maternal grandmother, Louise Ashton Scrotton.

But though the family would embody antebellum behavior and solidly middle-class values for many decades, it also included rugged individualists, outspoken civil rights activists, poets, entrepreneurs and politicians. Among its more fascinating members were these:

- Moses Calhoun, who was freed from slavery after the Civil War at age 36 and became a restaurateur in Atlanta.
- Edwin Horne, Lena Horne's grandfather, born in 1859, the son of a British captain of a Tennessee River trading boat, and an American Indian mother, most likely a Creek or Cherokee. "The family decided that it would be 'colored' rather than Indian because it was rougher to be Indian," Buckley said. Edwin Horne was a teacher, a newspaperman, a drugstore proprietor and a politician.
- Cora Calhoun Horne, Edwin's third wife, who played a major role in raising Lena Horne. She was a college graduate, a feminist, a civic leader and a suffragist. "She did not allow herself to be judged by any ordinary rules," Horne said. "She didn't think it was impressive to bake a good pie but to go out and help juvenile delinquents and pregnant teenagers. Paul Robeson called her 'the toughest little woman' he'd ever met."

And then there were Lena Horne's parents, Teddy Horne and Edna Scrotton Horne, who were divorced — considered scandalous in black families in the early 20th century. Teddy was a bon vivant and gadabout; Edna, the indulged daughter of a family described as "Yankee to their marrow," was emotionally erratic. Sometimes Lena lived with her, other times with her grandmother Cora, or other relatives.

It took Buckley two years to research the book and three to write it. A substantial portion deals with the rise of Lena Horne, from the Junior Theater Guild show in Brooklyn to the Broadway stage and the Hollywood film set. It was not a career that had family approval. "The middle class considered show business *déclassé* unless you were a concert performer like Marian Anderson," Buckley said.

Actually show business was not Horne's idea, and she said she had no singing ability but had to be taught. "I was not naturally ambitious," she said. "It was my mother that wanted it. All I wanted was to be kept by a very rich man — and what I really wanted was just to be with my father," perhaps an oblique explanation of her first marriage to a friend of her father's.

Horne was not involved in writing or researching the book. "I am not a writer, she is," she said, looking proudly at her daughter. When she first read the manuscript, she wept. "What I love the most about it is the description of the mother-daughter relationship," she said. "That comes through to me more than the show business, and I know it must have been hard for Gail to have had a mother who most of the time wore another hat."

For her part, Buckley said, beaming back at her mother, "I loved finding the little girl in you; learning about the things you had never talked about before, for example that all your favorite books were about orphans."

As for the next generation, what impressed Buckley's daughters, Amy Lumet, 21, and Jenny Lumet, 19? "Oh that's easy." Buckley said with a laugh. "They knew nothing about their ancestors at all, so their reaction was 'Oh wow, we're Indian.'"

PEOPLE

Raquel Welch Wins Su[it]

Raquel Welch was awarded $10.8 million in her lawsuit against Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and several executives over her firing from the movie "Cannery Row." "I never expected such an overwhelming victory," the actress said as she left Superior Court in Los Angeles. "I just wanted to clear my reputation and get back to my work, my work in movies." Welch had sued for $20 million, contending that the former MGM executive **David Begelman**, the producer **Michael Phillips** and the director **David Ward** plotted to remove her from the 1980 movie and replace her with **Debra Winger**. The jury awarded Welch $7.65 million in punitive damages — most of that coming from the studio — with the rest of the award stemming from damages such as lost income. Phillips was ordered to pay $694,444 and Begelman $27,500. No damages were assessed against Ward. MGM's attorney, **Christina Snyder**, said the studio would appeal. The film, based on **John Steinbeck**'s novel, starred Winger and **Nick Nolte**. It failed at the box office and received mixed reviews.

□

J. Paul Getty Jr. revealed Wednesday that he was the collector who paid £1.375 million ($2.07 million) for four pages of a 13th-century manuscript about **St. Thomas à Becket** at Sotheby's in London on Tuesday. The reclusive millionaire, who was recently awarded an honorary knighthood for his gifts to British charities, said in a radio interview that he had bought the pages to ensure that they would remain in England. "It's English, and it should stay here," said Getty, a longtime resident of England. The manuscript came to the Sotheby's auction from Europe and had not been in British possession for 200 years. Getty's previous donations include £50 million to the National Gallery.

□

Weeds are a way of life for **Steven Brill** — and now they'll be a livelihood for him. Brill, whose passion for park plants put him on the wrong side of the law, is the newest employee of the New York Parks Department. He was hired three months after having been arrested for eating Central Park plants. "Steve followed a rocky route to employment in our agency, but we're happy to welcome him aboard," said **Henry Stern**, [the] parks commissioner. A [charge of] criminal mischief against [him was] dropped in Criminal Court [in Man]hattan as part of his hiring. [He] will receive $15 an hour [for con]ducting tours of city parks, [as he] has done on his own since [...] will work 20 hours a week, [...] first tour will be Saturday. [...] said, "Now that Steve is [...] within the law, we will [...] which plants can be eaten."

□

A Rome city [magistrate has] ruled the designer **Valentino** [has] grounds to gripe about the [smoke] and smell from a nearby [McDon]ald's restaurant in the [Piazza di] Spagna. **Sergio Lanzi**, a [...]neer, told a police court [...] smoke and smell wafting [...] designer's studio in a pa[lazzo at] top of the Spanish Steps [...] within the "minimum ceiling[s]." [Va]lentino filed a complaint [...] with **Police Magistrate** [...] **Bonaccorso** asking him to [...] fast-food restaurant. The [...] attorney, Valentino said [...] been "loud and constant [...] an unbearable smell of [...] since the McDonald's [...] downwind of his workplace [...] 20. But Lanzi said the noi[se from] the 450-seat restaurant did [not ex]ceed tolerable norms."

□

Günter Grass says he [will] leave West Germany and [live in] Calcutta for one year in [order to] give himself "some distance [from] the two German states." The [...] said that, in Calcutta, "the[re is] the misery you can feel a[nd ...] even in the slums" — a v[...] said was missing in Europe. [...] who has been accused by [...] of negative portrayals of [...] society, is attending the [...] national Congress of PEN [In]ternational writers' associa[tion in] Hamburg.

□

The French Academy of [Archi]tecture has awarded its 19[...] medal to the Japanese archi[tect Ki]sho **Kurokawa**, 52, designer [of the] Sony tower at Osaka and [...]moto Municipal Museum. [...] **Sir Frank Whittle**, who [...] conceived of the jet engi[ne, has] received the Order of Me[rit from] **Queen Elizabeth II**. Whittle [...] lives near Baltimore, Mary[land].

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